The New-York Times.

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ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Europa and the City of Washington.

The British Government and the Affair of the Trent.

England Sends an Ultimatum to the United States.

An Apology and the Surrender of the Rebel Ambassadors Demanded.

GREAT PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Arms and Artillery Shipped to Canada.

The Exportation of Saltpetre Prohibited.

AN IMMEDIATE CONFLICT ANTICIPATED.

A Rumor that the Emperor Napoleon Offers his Mediation.

The French Journals Unanimous Against Capt. Wilkes.

Immense Excitement in England and France.

DECLINE IN CONSOLS AND COTTON.

American and Canadian Securities Without Buyers.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool 4th, *viâ* Queenstown 5th, passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning, and was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press. The *City of Washington* has experienced heavy westerly gales on her passage. She reports speaking the steamship *City of Manchester*, faom New-York for Liverpool, on Saturday night.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, Capt. ANDERSON, from Liverpool at 8½ A. M. of Nov. 30, arrived at Halifax at 11 A. M. yesterday.

She was detained at Queenstown by order of the Government 12 hours, so that she left that port Dec. 2. She has a Queen's Messenger on board, with dispatches to Lord LYONS.

The *Europa* has also 37 passengers and £4,300 in specie for Boston, and £45,000 for Halifax.

She sailed for Boston at 2 P. M., yesterday, and will be due at that point at a late hour to-night.

The steamship *Jura* from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th.

The *Persia* arrived at Liverpool at 8 o'clock, A. M., Dec. 2.

The Belgian screw steamship *Congress*, from Havre for New-York, put into Southampton on the 29th with disabled machinery; boilers also defective.

The *Europa* sailed at 5:30 P. M.

THE AFFAIR OF THE TRENT.

England Regards it as a Ground of War.

Departure of a Queen's Messenger with Dispatches for Lord Lyons.

The London *Observer*, a Ministerial organ, says in its issue of Saturday Evening, Nov. 30: A special Messenger of the Foreign Office has been ordered to carry our demands to Lord LYONS, and will proceed by the packet from Queenstown to-day. The public will be satisfied to know that *these demands are for an apology, and to insist on the restitution to the protection of the British flag of those who were violently and illegally torn from that sacred asylum.*

The *Observer* adds: "*There is no reason why they should not be restored to the quarterdeck of the British Admiral at New-York, or Washington itself, in the face of some ten or twelve men of war, whose presence in the Potomac would render the blustering Cabinet at Washington as helpless as the Trent was before the guns and cutlasses of the San Jacinto.* It is no fault of ours, if it should come even to this."

The *Morning Star* declares the statement of instruction having been sent to Lord LYONS to obtain the restitution of the Confederate Commissioners or to take his leave of Washington was premature, and so exaggerated as to be virtually untrue.

The *Times*, of the 30th ult., makes the important announcement that the Cabinet has come to the conclusion *that the act of the Captain of the San Jacinto in seizing passengers on a British vessel, and carrying them forcibly away, is a clear violation of the law of nations, and one for which reparation must be at once demanded.* In all probability the first steamer will carry out instructions to Lord LYONS to demand reparation for the ill-advised act of seizing MASON and SLIDELL while under the protection of the British flag. Should this just demand not be complied with, we cannot doubt that Lord LYONS will, under the instructions of his Government, *withdraw with the British delegation from Washington.* The *Times* expresses the belief that the Cabinet has taken a view of the matter which will be satisfactory alike to the patriotism and reason of the country. The *Times* says the principle on which the Government rests its demand is that a British ship must, until her violation of neutral rights is fully proved, held to be British ground as much as if she were an actual piece of British soil, and the right of protection to all persons on board is as valid as on British territory. Now no such violation has been proved or ought to be proved against the *Trent*, consequently the seizure of four persons, dragged from her decks was entirely illegal. Referring to the report that the seizure was the act of the American commander, not expressly directed by the Government, the *Times* says it means that the Nationals had deliberately determined to seize the Southern Commissioners, and it is understood that Gen. SCOTT has declared, since his arrival at Paris, that the seizure had been the subject of Cabinet discussion at Washington long before he left.

The American authorities might have warned the English steamer at Havana, that if they took on board the Southern Envoys they would subject the vessel to seizure and forfeiture in a prize court. They made no remonstrance against taking them on board, as they were bound to do, *but secretly planned the outrage*, for which we now ask reparation. Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON were at the most civil servants to a hostile Power, and were traveling from one neutral port to another, in a neutral vessel. If the Government at Washington declares them rebels, then the right of asylum has been clearly violated. The *Times* concludes by adjuring the Government and Northern people to do justice in the matter. The *Post* confirms these statements of the *Times*, and adds: "The demand of Lord LYONS will be plain and brief, and if not complied with *the diplomatic relations will be at once suspended.*"

According to the *Times*, on Friday, the Cabinet directed Lord RUSSELL to prepare his dispatch for Lord LYONS on Saturday. The Ministers met again to revise and finally settle the terms, and it was sent off the same evening. A dispatch from Liverpool dated Dec. 2, states that the later advices from America by the *Persia* had caused the Government to detain the *Europa*, in order that the dispatch might be modified. The *Times* understood that this communication, though couched in the firmest language, presumes that the Federal Government will not refuse to make honorable reparation for an illegal act. The *Times* confesses it has but small hope of such disavowal. At the date of the last dispatches the act of the Captain of the *San Jacinto* had been accepted by the Northern public. The New-York journals were urging his promotion; that a naval officer had the spirit to board a British vessel and carry of rebels is enough to insure a storm of popularity. By the time Earl RUSSELL's dispatches arrive the multitude may have already declared to the Government the treatment which Capt. WILKES is to receive. *It becomes us to be prepared for an unfortunate issue in Canada in case of a war with the Northern States.*

A PRIVY COUNCIL IN WINDSOR.

The London *Observer* of the evening of Nov. 1, says:

"Yesterday afternoon, after 5 P. M., Her Majesty held a Privy Council at Windsor Castle. Three of the Ministers, including the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Secretary of State for War, traveled from London to Windsor by special train to be present. Previous to leaving town, the three Ministers had attended Cabinet Council at Lord PALMERSTON's official residence."

THE OPINION OF THE LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN.

The *Observer* says: "The Queen's Advocate, Sir JOHN HARDING, Attorney-General Sir WILLIAM ATHERSTONE, and the Solicitor-General, Mr. ROWNDELL PALMER, have been in frequent personal communication with the Government during the last few days.

The *Times*, of the 28th, says the depositions of the officers of the *Trent* have been submitted to the law officers of the Crown, and their opinion has been given that the *proceedings of the American frigate are not justified by the law of nations.* It is, we understand, the opinion of these jurists that the right of the Federal Government, acting by its officers, was confined to the visiting and the searching of the mail packet; that if any men or things believed to be contraband of war had been found on board of her, the proper course was to take her into port and submit the question to the Prize Court, which would hear evidence and argument on both sides, and would have decided the case according to precedent and authorities. The *Times* observes that this proposition seems so clear that it requires only to be stated to obtain universal assent. The Cabinet meets on Friday, to consider what action shall be taken on the opinion of the law officers. We do not wish to speculate as to what steps they may consider necessary. If MASON and SLIDELL were wrongly taken, they must be restored, with sufficient apology.

PREPARATIONS OF ENGLAND FOR WAR

Arms and War Vessels for Canada.

According to the London *Times*, the arrangements for increasing the force in Canada are not yet complete, but in a very few hours everything will be settled. In the meantime, a large ship, the *Melbourne*, has been taken up, and is now being loaded with Armstrong guns, some 80,000 Enfield rifles, ammunition and other stores at Woolwich. It is not impossible that this vessel will be escorted by one or two ships of war. The rifles are intended for the Canadian military, and strong reinforcements of field artillery will be dispatched forthwith.

When the *City of Washington* left, active preparations were going on at the Government dock-yards.

It was asserted that the *Australasian* had been chartered to convey troops and a battery of artillery to Canada. She would sail about the 12th.

The naval volunteers were offering to come forward to protect the honor of the British flag.

There is no confirmation of the report that 16,000 troops were to be sent to Canada.

EXPORTATION OF THE MATERIAL OF WAR PROHIBITED.

The export of saltpetre and warlike stores was formally prohibited. It was stated that one ship with a cargo of saltpetre for America has been stopped, and that the relanding of warlike stores, already shipped, had been required.

The *Observer* says, The Privy Council held by Her Majesty on Saturday last was for the purpose of issuing an order prohibiting the export from the United Kingdom, or carrying coastwise, of all Gunpowder, saltpetre, nitrate of soda and brimstone. The Queen's proclamation is published in the London *Gazette Extraordinary*

It is stated in the *Times*, that nearly every ship loading for New-York is taking out large quantities of lead. Lead is not mentioned in the royal proclamation. The American operations in lead, in this market, date from the commencement of the war. In the German markets they commenced in October. As almost all saltpetre used throughout the world comes from Oude, we have practically a monopoly of the article.

THE DEFENCES OF CANADA.

The *Times* adverts to Mr. SEWARD's recent instructions to the people near the Canadian frontier. The only inference was that he was about to force a quarrel with England. The *Times* says the wisest course for Canada will be to prepare; let her at once discipline her militia and emulate the mother country by drilling a volunteer army. Montreal only wants stout hearts and zealous hands to be safe until the Spring returns, when we can make it secure. The danger to Montreal or to any other point of the frontier is less. Canada should not rely too much on us and too little upon herself.

THE ENGLISH NAVAL FORCE AVAILABLE.

The three classes of reserve comprise eight line-of-battle ships, six frigates, five corvettes and twelve sloops, mounting a grand total of 1,861 guns. The steam gunboats attached are not included, which are 21 in number, with 42 guns. This, however, does not include the gunboats and mortar vessels laid up. The list is confined entirely to effective vessels at present, or could be rendered so with little delay. The ships in commission for service at Portsmouth mount 342 guns. The total number of guns in the ships enumerated before is 225, while Admiral MILNES' fleet, on the North American station, amounts to 873 guns.

ENGLAND IN GOOD FINANCIAL TRIM FOR WAR—WHAT IT HAS TO GAIN BY A CONFLICT.

From the London Times, (City Article.) Nov. 30.

The fall of two per cent. in Consols, and four to five per cent. in shares, while the question of actual war is altogether undecided, is not justified by the nature of things. Between January and March, 1851 when war was declared against Russia, Consols went from 93¾ to 80⅝, and within two months they had recovered to 91¾; yet the rate of discount at the time of the outbreak was nearly twice as high as at present, and the stock of bullion at the Bank was considerably lower. Throughout the entire struggle the value of money was unaltered beyond the extent of one per cent. The Railway traffic remained good and the business of the country went on satisfactorily.

The position of the Federal States of America is almost identical in every commercial point with that which was occupied towards us by Russia. Russia had a hostile tariff, while we looked to her for a large portion of our general supply of breadstuffs. But there is this peculiarity in our present case, that *the commencement would be by breaking up the blockade of the Southern ports*, at once set free our industry from the anxiety of a cotton famine and insure prosperity to Lancashire through the Winter. At the same time *we shall open our trade to eight millions in the Confederate States, who desire nothing better than to be our customers.* With respect to necessary considerations, also, the contrast between the two periods is all in our favor. In 1854 we were totally unprepared for war, and had to provide everything; but now, by the large, but unprecedented outlay of the past three years, we have attained to a degree of efficient power such as was never before known.

THE MAIL PACKETS TO BE CONVOYED BY MEN-OF-WAR.

The Paris *Patrie* says that Admiral MILNE commander of the British East India squadron, on hearing of the *San Jacinto* affair, forthwith detailed three war-vessels to escort the steamers between Havana and St. Thomas, *for the protection of Southerners traveling by that route.*

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The seizure of MASON and SLIDELL monopolizes the columns of the Press, which continues to denounce the act as an insult in the strongest terms.

Nearly all the London weekly papers treat the question in the same energetic spirit as the daily papers. Agitation increases.

The *Post* (Ministerial) says it has been decided by the law of officers of the crown that the action of Capt. WILKES, of the *San Jacinto*, was unjustifiable. He had no right to arrest peaceful passengers sailing under the British flag, and the deed he has committed amounts to a flagrant violation of the code of nations and a direct insult to this country. Under these circumstances we need hardly point out that the Government will lose no time in seeking for a prompt and complete reparation, which it is its duty to require. In this case it will assuredly receive the unanimous approbation of public opinion. We are unwilling to place the worst construction on the outrage committed by Capt. WILKES, and to look on it as an intentional affront on the part of the Government of the United States.

We hope that Government will at once disavow the act of their officer, and make suitable apologies and restore the persons of the gentlemen arrested; and, in fact, make every compensation in their power. Wild as are the words written and spoken by Secretary SEWARD, and reckless as the American policy not unfrequently is, we can hardly suppose that the Northern States are seriously disposed to accept a war with England.

We have in the American waters, including the Mexican expedition and ships already there, a force amounting to not far short of one thousand guns, which we could largely increase with the greatest ease and rapidity. *In one month we could sweep all the San Jacintos from the seas, blockade the Northern ports, and turn to a direct and steady issue the tide of war now raging.* This is so obvious that we find it almost impossible to suppose that the Cabinet of Washington can commit an act so madly suicidal as to reject our earnest and positive demands.

The *News* says: "Beneath everything there exists an undercurrent of apprehension lest the American Government really contemplates the desperate policy of seeking to fasten a quarrel on Great Britain in order to gain a standing-ground for abandoning its design of subjugating herself."

The *Times'* City Article says: "The universal impression seems to be that the present unhappy position in the eyes of the world that the *United States Government can scarcely command themselves so as to regulate their course by the light of law, reason or courtesy*, and that although this opens a wide field of danger, it should also stimulate all other nations to exercise the utmost forbearance."

The *Shipping Gazette* believes there is a possibility, but a remote one, that the National Government may disavow the acts of Capt. WILKES, and even go to the length of releasing the Southern Commissioners; but if the demand *is not complied with, a declaration of war on the part of England is inevitable.* If the National Government is resolved at all hazards to force a quarrel upon England, they have certainly a good opportunity, but they must be actuated by something little short of madness to avail themselves of it.

THE EFFECT ON THE MARKETS.

Consols on the 29th opened at a further fall of ¼ under the opinion of the law officers of the Crown. Subsequently the heaviness increased, and transactions took place at 1 per cent. decline, and 2 per cent. below the quotations before the news of the *Trent* affair was received. At the close, there was a rally of about ½ per cent.

In Railway and other securities, the decline was 2@3 per cent., but they also rallied toward the close.

United States 5s, which were quoted before the news at 76@78, are nominally 70@74.

In the discount market, the general rate continued 2½ per cent.

A dispatch, dated at Liverpool, Dec. 2, says:

Cotton opens firmer, with some recovery in prices.

The speculations of the American Press on the *San Jacinto* affair are eagerly canvassed here, and the general deduction is that there is less cause to fear a rupture between the two countries.

THE NEWS AT PARIS.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT ACCORDS WITH THAT OF ENGLAND.

Letters from France state that the news of the American difficulty caused immense sensation in Paris, and the first general impression was that ample reparation must be made to prevent a collision.

Communications have taken place between the English and French Governments, and a good understanding on the subject was believed to exist, as already does the question of policy to be carried with reference to the American question generally.

THE JUDGMENT OF THE PARIS PRESS.

The French journals look at the *Trent* affair in the interest of England.

The Paris *Pays* and *Constitutionnel* censure the action of the *San Jacinto*.

The Paris *Patrie* maintains that the American Government had no right to arrest the Southern Commissioners while on a British mail-steamer, and asserts that the British Government should be immediately prepared to send reinforcements to Canada.

LATEST BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

THE EXCITEMENT UNABATED.

France Reported Ready to Recognize the Southern Confederacy.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

EFFECT OF THE PERSIA'S NEWS.

The partial effect of the *Persia's* news was sent per *Europa*. It was then regarded hopefully, and consols and cotton slightly improved; but after carefully digesting the sentiments of the American Press on the *San Jacinto* affair, a reaction set in, and fears were entertained that the Washington Government would seek to justify the act.

TONE OF THE BRITISH JOURNALS.

The English journals generally were very bitter and hostile in their remarks, and continue to treat the matter as an insult, which cannot be tolerated. Lord LYONS' instructions, on which the Cabinet were unanimous, are explicit and determined.

The *Morning Post* says the acknowledgment of the error, and surrender of the prisoners will be received with great joy; but if the Federal Government fails, no man in England will blind his eyes to the alternative that England must do her duty. Her rights and duties were never more completely blended than in the present case.

The *Times* continues to assert that it has been Mr. SEWARD's policy to force a quarrel with England. Both it and the *Post* call for energetic military preparations in Canada.

The *Times* says it may reasonably predict that three things will immediately follow an outbreak, viz.: *the destruction of the Southern blockade; complete blockade of the Northern ports, and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France and England.*

The *Daily News* rejoices that Congress meets before the English demands can get out, and hopes it will act with honor and dignity, without foreign pressure. It hopes the golden opportunity will not be lost.

The *Times* (City Article) points out that the task of the American Executive in acting against popular violence ought to be lightened as much as possible.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

Active preparations were making in the various Navy-yards. A considerable number of vessels had been ordered ready for immediate commission. The transport *Melbourne* would leave Woolwich for Halifax on the 5th, with 30,000 stand of arms, large quantities of ammunition, and a battery of six Armstrong guns. She will be convoyed by the *Orpheus*, a 21-gun frigate.

The *Warrior* would be ready for foreign service immediately. Her destination depends on the answer from Washington.

A royal proclamation prohibits the export of gunpowder and saltpetre; also nitrate of soda and brimstone. The shipment of rifles from England for New-York continued.

THE MONEY AND STOCK MARKET.

Funds were steady on the 2d, but fell one half per cent. on the 3d.

A serious decline was taking place daily in Canadian securities. The total was twelve per cent.

THE TOPIC AT PARIS.

Great interest is excited in Paris. Appearances indicate that the Government papers are instructed to write in an anti-American tone. An article in the *Patrie* attracts considerable attention, as it argues pretty clearly that France will side with England and recognize the Southern Confederacy, and also take a decisive attitude on the international question.

The Liverpool *Post* gives a rumor that NAPOLEON has been proposed as arbitrator of the question.

The Americans in Paris paid a complimentary visit to Gen. SCOTT. Mr. DAYTON was spokesman.

The Bourse has been firm and higher, and closed drooping, at 69f. 20c.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 5.

The excitement continues unabated.

The Paris *Temps* repeats the statements that NAPOLEON has tendered his services as a mediator.

It has been rumored that the *Persia* had been chartered to convey troops to Canada, but it is pronounced premature.

The *Australasian* had been advertised to sail for New-York on the 7th, but the *America* had been substituted.

At a recent banquet at Rochdale, Mr. BRIGHT made an elaborate speech on American affairs, in which he declined to give any decided opinion in the *Trent* affair. He believed if the act is illegal that America will make fitting reparation. He strongly condemned warlike feelings and scouted the idea that the American Cabinet resolved to pick a quarrel with England. He made an eloquent peroration in favor of the North.

A letter was read from Sir RICHARD COBDEN of a pacific tone, urging a suspension of judgment.

A letter from Gen. SCOTT, in favor of maintaining friendly relations between England and America, attracts much attention.

The export of arms, ammunition and lead has been prohibited.

The Paris *Patrie* has an editorial foreshadowing a disposition of France to recognize the South, if England sets the example.

GARIBALDI was at Genoa, where there was an imposing popular demonstration in his honor. In a speech he hoped for the early deliverance of Italy.

It was stated that the *James Adger* captured a privateer off Fayal on the 17th, and turned her into that port.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 5.

The tone of the French Press is changing. The *Moniteur* considers [illegible] solution not impossible, and says that pu[illegible]n in the United States s very powerful, but is also very fickle, and it is best to await a solution of the question.

The *Journal des Débats* approves the review of the *Moniteur*, and adds that the French Government is in no hurry to recognize the South.

Other French papers are of the same opinion.

The German Press generally takes the part of England. The Augsburgh *Gazette* says the Charleston blockade is ineffectual, otherwise the escape of the *Theodora* would have been impossible. The Southern Commissioners, having reached a neutral Spanish port, embarked on a neutral English steamer, and could not be lawfully seized by the North.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The ship *Lady Franklin*, from London, for New-York, put into Plymouth on the 3d inst., and took fire the same night. She was scuttled. *There were Southerners among the crew, who were suspected of firing her.*

The Queen has appointed Lord CANNING Ranger of Greenwich Park, with a residence in the rooms of the late Earl of Aberdeen.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes a letter from the stock brokers of Paris, thanking the Emperor for the suppression of the entrance fee to the Bourse, and asking permission to erect a statue of the Emperor within the building. The Emperor thanked them, but declined the proposed honor. He was deeply touched by their offer.

SPAIN.

BARCELONA, Saturday, Nov. 30.

The Italian Minister TACCO has arrived here, and was received by many of the Italian, French and Spanish Democrats. TACCO delivered a speech, and expressed the hope that Italy would triumph over all her enemies, and that the Italian flag would wave over Venice and Rome. Immense crowds accompanied TACCO to the quay, whence he embarked for France.

AUSTRIA.

PESTH, Sunday, Dec. 1.

New functionaries have already been appointed in all the commitats.

Another "Obengeslau" has been appointed to the Commitat of Grau in the place of the Archbishop of Grau.

[*For Financial and Commercial news see Eighth Page.*]

Terrible Accident.

HONESDALE, Pa., Saturday, Dec. 14.

A terrible accident occurred this morning at the coal pockets of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. A car fell through fifty feet, killing four persons and wounding six others severely.

The Boston Post-Office.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 14.

The Boston Post-office has removed from Sumner-street back to the Exchange, to-night, greatly to the satisfaction of its numerous patrons.

THE CHARLESTON CONFLAGRATION

The Destruction of the City Probably Complete.

The Fire Still Raging at Ten O'clock on Thursday Night.

View of the Conflagration Ten Miles at Sea.

A Magnificent and Terrible Spectacle.

The Harbor and Fort Sumter Brilliantly Illuminated.

The Fire Undoubtedly the Work of the Negroes.

RUMORS OF INSURRECTIONS.

Our dispatches concerning the Charleston conflagration, first reported here on Saturday, are as yet very meagre and confused. We gather them together, and give them as connectedly as possible.

Telegram to the Norfolk Day Book, of Dec. 13, (viâ Fortress Monroe.)

BRANCHVILLE, (86 miles above Charleston,) Thursday, Dec. 12.

Passengers who have just arrived here report a destructive fire at Charleston.

The fire commenced last night, (Dec. 11,) at 9 o'clock, in RUSSEL & Co.'s sash factory, at the foot of Hazel-street, and communicated to the opposite side of Hazel, to CAMERON & Co.'s machine shops.

Under the impulse thus given and a stiff breeze, with a small supply of water, the conflagration assumed a formidable character, nearly equaling the most extensive conflagration on the American continent.

The theatre, FLOYD's coach-factory, opposite the express office, the old Executive Building, and all the houses between that point and Queen-street, are burned. The whole of one side of Broad-street is destroyed, from Col. GADSDEN's residence to Maryk-street. A considerable portion of the city, from East Bay to King-street, is destroyed. Among the prominent buildings burned are the Institute and St. Andrews Halls, theatre, Catholic Cathedral and the Circular Church.

At last accounts from Charleston, up to 5 this morning, the fire had crossed Broad-street, and was sweeping furiously on.

BRANCHVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 12—5 P. M.

The fire is still raging. A thousand houseless persons are huddled in the streets.

The express train left Augusta this afternoon, with provisions, to supply the wants of the sufferers, and men to assist in controlling the fire.

The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Nearly all that part of the city, from Broad-street on the south, East Bay-street on the east, and King-street on the west, is destroyed.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 14.

Outside reports say that the fire at Charleston originated in the mill on Broad-street; also that the Mint House was destroyed.

One report says it broke out in a sash factory, and that six engines were sent from Savannah, Columbia and Augusta but arrived too late to stay the conflagration.

The offices of the *Courier* and *Mercury* are said to be destroyed.

The fire companies being composed of men who are engaged on military duty elsewhere, the fire engines were worked by negroes, who broke and rendered useless the two best ones.

THE VERY LATEST—THE FIRE STILL RAGING AT THURSDAY MIDNIGHT.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 15.

We learn from the Captain of the Norfolk boat that he was informed by the Captain of the steamer *Illinois*, which had arrived at Old Point from Port Royal, that he passed within six miles of Charleston harbor at 10 o'clock on Thursday night, and that a tremendous conflagration was evidently at its height in that city. The reflection on the clouds exceeded anything he ever saw, and the whole bay, with the dark outlines of Fort Sumter, was brilliantly illuminated. It did not appear like a reflection from smouldering ruins, but from a raging, uncontrollable conflagration.

This is later than the Norfolk *Day Book's* dispatch.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Dec. 14—P. M.

The United States steam transport *Illinois*, Capt. RATHBON, has just arrived from Port Royal, which place she left on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M.

When passing Charleston the entire city was on fire. The scene is reported as having been awfully sublime. The angry flames seemed to devour everything within reach.

According to this statement the fire must have raged two days before the fact was published in the Norfolk *Day Book* of yesterday.

By the *Illinois* we learn that all the islands adjacent to Port Royal are occupied by our troops, and immense quantities of cotton are being gathered and brought in by our soldiers, amounting in value to $2,000,000.

The health of the troops is remarkably fine. Weather very pleasant.

The *S. R. Spaulding* arrived at Port Royal on Wednesday last.

The *Ericsson* was passed by the *Illinois* on Thursday, southward of Hatteras.

The *Illinois* came to Hampton Roads for orders; on her passage had a terrific gale, retarding her passage.

RUMORS OF SLAVE INSURRECTIONS IN CHARLESTON AND THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 14.

The Old Point boat brings the report of the discovery and prompt suppression by the military authorities of a negro insurrection at Charleston.

The plot was disclosed by the body-servant of a military officer, who said that the negroes of the c[illegible]

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Dec. 14, 1861

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Reg. 89⅝	150 Pac. Mail. St. Co... 87
4,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou. 92⅜	50 do..........s30 87
4,000 U. S. 5s, '74..Cou. 82⅜	50 do..........b10 87⅛
2,000 U. S. 5s, '65...... 88	355 do.......... 87⅛
2,000 Or. W. Ln. ½ y'rly 90½	100 do..........b10 87⅜
1,000 Ohio State 6s, '60.. 92½	65 do.......... 88
1,000 Ill. Cou. Bs., '77.. 82	50 do..........s30 87⅛
7,000 Ill. Cou. Bs. '79.. 82	50 do..........s60 87⅛
1,000 Mich. State 6s... 83	200 N. Y. Cen. R....s30 78
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. 42½	348 do.......... 78⅜
5,000 do.......... 42¾	65 do.......... 78⅜
2,000 do.......... 43	400 do.......... 78⅜
3,000 Ind. State 5s...... 77	200 Erie R. Ppref......... 53⅜
4,000 Mo. 6s Iss. to H.-	50 Harlem R. Pref. b30 29⅜
& St. J. R. 48	50 do.......... 29⅜
5,000 do.........b60 48⅛	100 do.......... 29⅛
1,000 La. State 6s.......	150 do.......... 29⅜
2,000 California St. 7s. 81⅛	50 Mich. Cen. R.......c 49⅝
5,000 Brook. C. W. L.. 91	9 Mich. So. & N. I. R. 18
2,000 N.Y.C.B.'76.C.B. 101	150 do.......... 18⅛
5,000 M. So. s. f. bds.. 75	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S. 39
500 Ill. Cen. R. bds.. 88	50 do..........s10 39
6,000 C.& Tol. s. f. bds. 76	50 do.......... 39⅛
1,000 G.& Chi. 1st mtg. 99	200 do..........b60 39⅜
20 Bank of Commerce. 80⅛	50 do..........s30 39
do..........	350 do.......... 39⅛
9 Am. Ex. Bank....... 81	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.... 60⅜
10 St. Nicholas Bank.. 72⅜	50 Gal. & Chic. R...s60 70⅜
300 Erie Railway....s30 31⅝	100 do..........b30 71
150 do.......... 31⅛	50 do..........c 71
450 Harlem Railroad... 11⅞	50 do..........b30 71⅛
400 do.........b30 11⅞	550 Cleveland & Tol. R. 33⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou. 92⅞	50 N. Y. Cen. R....s30 78
10,000 do.......... 92⅞	50 do..........s10 78⅛
9,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Reg. 89	25 do..........b60 78⅜
3,000 Missouri State 6s 41	50 Erie Railway........ 31⅜
10,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90 43⅛	50 do..........b30 31⅜
5,000 do.......... 43⅛	50 do..........b15 31⅜
1,000 L.E.&W. 1st M.B. 73	100 do..........b3 31⅜
3,000 N. Ind. 1st Mtg.. 83	50 Hud. River R........ 37⅜
25 Michigan Cen. R... 49⅜	75 Harlem R............ 12
5 do.......... 49⅜	50 Harlem R. Pref....... 29⅜
50 Pacific M. S. Co..s60 87	14 Mich. So.& N. I. G. S. 38⅜
50 do..........s30 87⅛	25 Panama Railroad..115
5 do.......... 87⅜	50 Gal. & Chic. R. s30 71
50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.... 60⅜	100 Clev. & Tol. R....... 33⅜
100 do..........b10 60⅜	25 Mil.&P.D.C.2d Pref. 60

MONDAY, Dec. 16—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was marked by another heavy Export of Domestic Produce and a partially increased movement of Import entries. The latter are about the same in value as the corresponding week of last year; the movement being then already influenced by the Southern rebellion initiation early in November in South Carolina. The business of the week in Money and Foreign Exchange, as well as at the Stock Board, was influenced and disturbed by the rise in Bills on London to near the Specie point; by the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the suggestions of which in regard to placing the future large loans of the Government created both discussion and a division of opinion in financial circles, and by the first response from England to the affair of the *Trent* in the West Indies. The supply of Money and the rates at which it can be had by first-class borrowers, whether on Mercantile paper or Stock collateral, continue very easy; so that the rise in Exchange and the necessity of early concert between the Government and Associated Banks on some new financial programme for the ensuing new year may, as yet, be regarded as prospective rather than immediate, on the market for Money. As it is highly desirable, if not absolutely necessary, alike to the Government through the season of civil war, and to the Bankers of the large cities already identified too closely with the Treasury and its credit to be separated in their future movement, that no undue disturbance of the market should be allowed through the Winter, measures have already been taken, we understand, to insure a continued accord between the parties in all that relates to the operations of the Treasury after its present means at Bank are exhausted. That a change of basis by the temporary and precautionary measure of a suspension of Specie payments is entertained in particular quarters, and freely discussed on the Street, it would be affectation to deny. How far the subject has been formally brought into the conferences of our Bank Officers and their correspondence and in formal interview at Washington with the Secretary of the Treasury, we are not permitted to know. As remarked in this column on Saturday, while we see no immediate necessity for such a change, with about seventy millions in bullion at the command of the Banks and the Government on the seaboard, we find less reason to regard the step, if taken in concert, as necessarily charged with any very great financial or mercantile mischief, or as likely to create a serious difference, in the present balance of trade with Europe, between Bank and Treasury credits—the latter being made a standard of Currency, convertible into the Funded Stocks of the Government—and the market value of Bullion itself. We can readily imagine much greater evils than the temporary suspension of payments in Specie by the Government or the Banks, or both together. First among which we should reckon a convulsed money market, through the Winter and Spring, from divided financial counsels, and a consequent violent struggle to maintain the mere credit of the Specie standard against the acknowledged situation of civil war and the imperious necessity for large prospective loans. A result of this sort could not, *for a single week*, be permitted by the Government. It would embarrass the War, at its most critical juncture, on the eve, as it were, of great military and naval events in and against the South, and at the same time create unnecessary concern to our mercantile public. Fortunately we have reason to know that many of the most intelligent and influential of our Bank Officers have ceased, since the experience of 1857, and the step in the right direction early in this rebellion, to consolidate the movement of the Associated Banks, to regard the question, as in former years, as one of life or death to their own existence or prosperity, and have made up their purpose to meet the alternative whenever and however the necessities of this War and the financial demands of the Government may require it. For the rest, without yielding their cherished *theory* of exclusive Bullion banking, they will probably be content to waive its *practice* for the common good. While tenacious of their own opinions on this subject, it is but just to add that they have hitherto been as prompt and generous as their colleagues in the material support of the Government. Whatever is done, therefore, will no doubt ultimately be made the unanimous action of a consolidated Association of Bankers, embracing all three of the cities now largely interested in the Government Loans.

That some of the suggestions, if not the main one, of the Secretary's recent report are deemed unequal to the occasion by a portion of the New-York banking interest, and with disfavor by nearly the whole New-England interest, where there is no basis for Circulation other than the sound and well managed Capital of the Stockholders, is so far ascertained, as to have suggested the necessity of an entirely new programme, the adoption of which, *at a very early day*, is deemed necessary by the decreasing balances of the Treasury at Bank. The plans already or to be suggested will of course take various and perhaps widely different shapes. The following has been printed in circular form, and sent to us for more general circulation, by the author, who is an experienced Bank Officer, and connected with one of the largest and most successful of the Associated Banks.

Sketch of a Plan for a Government Loan.

Congress to authorize Mr. CHASE to borrow at once from the Banks in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia three hundred (300) million dollars, pledging as collateral security therefor five hundred (500) million 7 30-100 ℔ cent. Treasury Notes, (convertible into twenty years' 7 ℔ cent. Bonds at any time,) accompanied with an act of Congress pledging the entire property of the United States, as security against any and all loss accruing to the Banks through *this* and the *last two* loans or purchases of Treasury Notes and Bonds.

If deemed important, a *direct lien* on the lands belonging to the United States, in the shape of a mortgage or otherwise, could be asked for.

The Secretary of the Treasury should receive instructions, with discretionary powers as to time and price, to sell the whole or any part of said five hundred million dollars Treasury Notes, (or the 7 ℔ cent. Bonds into which they could at any time be converted,) and apply the proceeds thereof to the payment of the loan of three hundred million dollars.

To enable the Banks to make this loan, and insure the prompt payment of the entire amount, as called for by the Government, continuing specie payments, it would be highly important that foreign exchanges be kept in favor of the United States, and as we can only hope for a continuance of the present reduced rate for exchange through continued diminished imports of goods, Congress should immediately impose heavy duties upon many articles in common use, to continue during the war.

If, through a change in the rates for foreign exchange with a prospect of a shipment of Gold, it should become necessary to suspend specie payments, the drafts of the Government can easily be met by the Banks with their common currency, (including perhaps fifty million dollars demand Treasury Notes, for the use of the troops, which could be redeemed by the Banks as their own circulation,) provided it were included in the proposed arrangement for security.

The direct advantages to the Banks, in making this loan, are:

1. Security from loss on the amount of the two last loans or purchases of one hundred million dollars Treasury Notes and Bonds.

2. Accruing interest on loan of three hundred million dollars to be placed to the credit of Government at once, but which will not be wanted for some months.

The indirect benefit would accrue through the good effects of such a measure upon the whole business community—the probability of a continuance of specie payments and saving the present currency from interference at this inauspicious time.

Through the confidence of the people in the ability of Government to conduct the war to a successful issue with the means thus placed at its disposal in this negotiation, the Secretary of the Treasury would be able to sell the Treasury Notes or Bonds before 1st July next, at a price not below that at which the fifty million 6 ℔ cent. Bonds were awarded to the Banks in November last. SECURITY.

Although the popular subscriptions to the 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds were temporarily suspended week before last at the Sub-Treasury, as well as the private Agencies of the Government, in order to close up the first issue of $50,000,000, bearing date Aug. 19, some further payments were made into the New-York office last week, on this account. The amount, $932,000, added to our former statement, makes the whole sum paid in at New-York, on individual subscriptions and for out-of-town Banks and Agencies, fully equal to the first $35,000,000 assigned to the New-York Banks—being seven-tenths of the issue of the 19th August. The proportions paid in at Philadelphia and Boston have probably been about the same to the $10,000,000 and $5,000,000, or remaining three-tenths assigned to their Banks. So that the Popular Subscriptions altogether appear to be about equal to the entire first issue. The second issue of $50,000,000, bearing date Oct. 1, has not yet been opened to the public, although $45,000,000 of the amount has been advanced by the Banks. The Banks have also paid in a first installment on their purchase of $50,000,000 of 6 ℔ cent. Stock, of Nov. 16, reducing, with the discount on the Stock, the sum now to the credit of the Treasury, to the even amount of.. $40,000,000

At New-York	$28,000,000	
At Boston	8,000,000	
At Philadelphia	4,000,000—	$40,000,000

The following are the daily balances at the Sub-Treasury at the close of each day of the past week:

Monday	$5,740,531	Thursday	$8,833,833
Tuesday	9,842,816	Friday	7,002,934
Wednesday	9,366,690	Saturday	7,776,661
Aggregate			$48,563,465
Making the average of six days			8,093,911

The Specie Average at Bank, for the week, to be declared this afternoon, will probably be about $40,000,000; the average stock of Bullion in Bank and Sub-Treasury comparing as follows with the previous week:

	Dec. 14.	Dec. 7.
Bank Average	$40,000,000	$42,318,610
Sub-Treasury	8,093,911	6,539,829
Together	$48,093,911	$48,858,439

The Loans and Deposits at Bank, other than on United States Treasury Account, are about $1,000,000 lower on the former, and $1,000,000 higher on the latter than the previous week. The Individual Deposits and Country Bank balances in New-York are now about $96,000,000—the largest figure of the year since April—exclusive of the Government account, and larger by $4,000,000 than when the popular subscription was opened to the 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Loan in August. In the same time the ordinary Discount line at Bank has been reduced from $108,717,000, as on the 17th August, to $91,110,000, as it actually stood on Saturday last, Dec. 14.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for the past week, including the Dry Goods Table in our last paper, amount to $2,541,010, against $2,624,962 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are $3,404,955, against $2,147,413 same week last year. No Specie was exported, and none the same week last December.

The Trade returns for ten months of the calendar year at the Port of New-York, as returned by the Custom-house, and published in our paper in tabular form, some weeks ago, report the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of Bullion, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1...........$107,685,000

Add six weeks since Nov. 1	12,185,816
Total since Jan. 1	$119,870,816
Against same time last year	220,081,653
Decreased Import since 1st January	$100,210,837

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from Jan. 1 to

Nov. 1	$109,84[illegible]
Add six weeks since Nov. 1	19,9[illegible],697
Total clearances since Jan. 1	$129,811,697
Against same time last year	96,189,034
Increased Exports since Jan. 1	$33,622,663

The Exports of Specie from New-York from Jan. 1 to present date, 1861, are.........$3,295,000

Against same time, 1860	42,007,000
Decreased Export of Specie since Jan. 1	$38,712,000

The Receipts of Foreign Gold and Silver, and of Gold from California, at New-York, and at Boston for New-York account, since Jan. 1, are about as follows:

Foreign Gold entered at New-York		$36,707,000
Foreign Gold entered at Boston		7,711,000
California Gold at New-York		32,698,000
Total income of Gold since Jan. 1		$77,116,000
Against same time 1860:		
From California	$33,237,000	
From abroad	2,476,000—	$35,713,000
Increased receipts since Jan. 1		$41,403,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ℔ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	93⅛@92⅞
New-York Central	78⅛@79⅞@77⅜@78⅜
New-York and Erie	31⅝@33@31⅛@31⅞
Erie Preference Shares	53@54⅛@52⅛@54
Rock Island	50@51⅛@50⅛ ex. div.
Michigan Guaranteed	38⅛@39⅛
Michigan Southern	17⅞@18⅜
Michigan Central	47⅞@50⅛@49
Toledo	33@34⅛@33⅛
Galena	71@71
Illinois Central	60⅜@61⅛@60⅜
Panama	111⅛@114⅜
Pacific Mail	86⅜@89@85@88
Missouris	40⅛@41
Virginias	48@47⅜
Tennessees	43@42⅜@43⅜
Hudson River	37⅜@38
Harlem Preferred	31@31
Burlington and Quincy	58⅛@59@58⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	16⅛@14⅜

The Stock dealings opened early in the week quite buoyant on the English news per *Africa*, but after the arrival of the subsequent steamer, the *Hansa*, with the first response to the affair of the *Trent*, the market was unsettled, and fell back nearly or quite 2 ℔ cent. on New-York Central, though the extreme depression continued for only an hour or two on Thursday. On Friday afternoon and Saturday the dealings appeared to be mainly influenced by the rise in Foreign Exchange and the discussion of the future financial movements of the Government and Associatad Banks. Speculators against the market acted to some extent on Friday on the opinion that the change of financial policy which the wants of the Government must soon bring about, would produce a serious difficulty in the advanced currency of Foreign Exchange, in the General Money Market, while the buyers for the rise on Saturday, assuming that whatever change is to be wrought will be by prompt concert between the Government and the Banks, and, in the possible event of a suspension of payments in Specie, would tend to tranquilize rather than convulse the Money market, were disposed to bid freely for the leading Railways, and the market left off firm. New-York Central closed with considerable sales on the Street at 78½ ℔ cent., and Erie at 31¼. Some heavy private sales of Missouris were made at 41 ℔ cent., and for Tennessees 43¼ ℔ cent. was bid. The Western Road Shares were steady, though with less speculative movement than in Central and Erie. The Federal Stocks closed ¼ ℔ cent. lower on the coupons of 1881, and ¼ ℔ cent. lower on the registered certificates of the same date. It will be noticed, from our comparative table, that the Share list left off rather higher on all descriptions than Saturday week.

The following are the latest bids for the City Bank shares:

Merchants'	82	American Exchange	81
Mechanics'	90	Hanover	68
Union	81	Market	82
America	98	Nassau	81
City	103⅛	Shoe and Leather	84
Phenix	90	Continental	85
Commerce	80	St. Nicholas	72⅜
Broadway	112	Importers' & Traders'	91

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	91	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75	87⅜
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	100⅜	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℔ c.	70⅛
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	101	T. H.&A. sec., 8 ℔ c. '70.	28
Erie thirds, '83	84	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	12⅜
Erie fourths, 80	73	Chi. & N. W. s. f. 1st 2d s.	30
Erie fifths, '88	68⅛	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	30
B., N. Y. & Erie firsts	72	Gal. & Ch. firsts	99
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	97	L. E. & Wabash firsts	72⅛
Reading Bonds '86	70	L. E. & Wabash seconds	45
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	90	D. Lack. & West. firsts	96
Mich. C. n. f., 8 ℔ c., '82.	92	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	78
M. S. & N. In. s. f. 7 ℔ c	77⅜	Long Dock Bonds	90
Pacific guar. by M.	38	Pra. Du. Ch. 1st pref.	77

The following are the weekly receipts of Grain at Chicago since the 1st of August, compared with the previous three years:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Aug. 3	303,618	126,829	669,123	1,610,060
Aug. 10	301,967	160,587	913,898	1,278,209
Aug. 17	411,977	356,763	1,212,795	1,268,209
Aug. 24	909,750	523,133	1,648,110	1,857,445
Aug. 31	1,244,955	853,900	1,345,137	2,235,219
Sept. 7	975,807	876,421	1,365,597	2,221,572
Sept. 14	819,080	824,690	1,306,278	1,835,768
Sept. 21	621,940	865,364	1,352,338	1,842,675
Sept. 28	685,212	664,596	1,002,577	1,740,830
Oct. 5	753,305	909,121	1,143,913	2,107,930
Oct. 12	734,743	899,626	1,204,726	1,891,624
Oct. 19	442,208	832,580	1,441,617	1,557,134
Oct. 26	369,074	746,290	1,312,604	1,869,471
Nov. 2	239,903	900,927	1,013,033	1,901,920
Nov. 9	156,680	874,283	670,461	1,505,425
Nov. 16	226,384	671,073	601,077	1,352,787
Nov. 23	164,528	546,924	625,210	1,412,017
Nov. 30	105,971	322,327	413,274	857,038
Dec. 7	58,443	283,571	195,282	612,902
Dec. 14	49,864	178,504	233,210	537,630
Total bush.	9,375,453	12,318,498	19,729,092	31,495,868

The *Bankers' Magazine* states that the charters of six Banks of this State will expire on Jan. 1, 1862, viz.: 1. Bank of Orange County, Goshen; 2. Bank of Rome, (Oneida County;) 3. Bank of Salina, Syracuse; 4. Essex County Bank, Keeseville; 5. Schenectady Bank; 6. Steuben County Bank, Bath. In June, 1862, the charter of the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City, will expire. The Essex County Bank, at Keeseville, will not be reörganized under the general banking law. The old Bank will be wound up, and its capital returned to the shareholders. This will leave in the City of New-York only two unexpired Safety Fund charters—the Seventh Ward, January, 1863, and the Bank of the State of New-York, May, 1866. The charters of the Manhattan and Dry Dock Banks are unlimited. All the other Banks are under the Free System of 1838.

A National Currency.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your attention is called to a letter on national currency, addressed to Hon. SALMON P. CHASE by ELEAZAR LORD, Esq., of Piermont.

Mr. LORD suggests that the National Stocks now being issued by the Government in such large amounts for the prosecution of the war, be made the *basis of banking in this country*. His plan, if adopted, would absorb the Government stock and forever retain it in this country and insure the interest, and eventually the principal being paid to our own citizens, instead of the money being sent abroad and paid to foreigners. It will equalize the currency of the United States from the Penobscot to the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and make it of *one uniform value in every town, city and State in the Union.*

Let the banks and bankers of Bangor, St. Paul's, Little Rock, Galveston, Nashville, New-York, and everywhere else within the Union, invest a *portion* or the *whole* of their capital in the National Stocks, and deposit said stocks in a department to be created by Congress at Washington, and receive in lieu thereof a like amount of circulating notes, not notes of the Goverment, but notes of the Bank depositing the stock. Let these bank notes bear the *countersign* or *impress of the Government*, showing that the note is secured by a deposit with the Government of a like amount of Government stock. Let Congress pass a law making all bank bills bearing this impress of the Government a legal tender, and we shall have at once a *national currency*, free from fluctuations and of equal value throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Mr. LORD's plan, elaborating the recommendations in the Report of Secretary CHASE, although simple, will be found to be vastly comprehensive and fully equal to the exigencies of the time, and the present and future necessities and requirements of the country. The letter, in pamphlet form, can be had at A. D. RANDOLPH's, No. 683 Broadway. X.

The Chicago Provision Trade.

From Wells' Chicago Express.

A large business was transacted in hogs during the early part of the past week at full prices, but towards the close, the weather becoming unfavorable and receipts increasing rapidly, the market at once declined, and sales were made at $2 25 to $2 60 gross, the packers purchasing largely on speculation, in anticipation of unfavorable weather. On Saturday there were nearly 15,000 hogs left over unsold, but the following day there was a good demand from both shippers and packers, and towards evening, the weather promising favorably, a brisk demand was at once established at a slight advance, which was moderately well sustained yesterday, although the weather became warm and muggy. The pens have been pretty well emptied and the market closes firm at $2 35@$2 60 gross for live. At present we have no indications of a change of weather, and as the packers are well supplied and obliged to stop slaughtering, it is unlikely we shall have any material advance till the recurrence of seasonable weather shall allow them to clear off the stock they are now feeding. The receivers of dressed hogs have been in a wretched mess, in consequence of the warm weather, and lots have been urged on purchasers at pretty nearly their own prices. Yesterday the market was very weak at $2 60 to $2 75 net for very heavy choice lots, and $2 50 to $2 60 for light and ordinary. The receipts are rapidly increasing. The receipts of hogs for the past week, and the corresponding period the past three years, sum up as follows, viz: In 1858, live 17,142, dressed, 11,821; in 1859, live 19,430, dressed, 12,267; in 1860, live 13,336, dressed 1,553, and in 1861, live 48,893, dressed 2,781.

The sales of Mess Pork have been very large, Canadians being the principal purchasers. Most of the sales have been at $9 50@$10, but the decline in hogs allowed a reduction in prices, and the market closes tame at $9 25@$9 50 ℔ bbl. There have been very few purchases made for Eastern account. Prime Mess Pork has sold to a limited extent at $8 62½@$8 75, few of the packers, however, being willing to sell under $9. The whole of the packing thus far (which now reaches between 90,000 and 100,000 head) has been divided between Mess Pork and English Middles in about equal proportions, but the manufacturers have sold out the products as fast packed. The sales of Middles during the week have been unimportant, most of the packers having sold far ahead, but some transactions have taken place at 4½c. for Cumberland Cut, 4⅞c.@5c. for Long Middles, 5½c. for Long Boneless, 5⅜c. for Short Middles, and 5⅜@5 6-10c. for Short Boneless. Green Meats have been offered at 2c. for Shoulders, with sales at 1⅞c.; 3⅞c. for Sides, and 3c.@3¼c. for Hams. No sales of Bulk Meats reported. The demand for Lard has been very large, and the market has ruled firm at 7½c.@7⅞c. for Prime, and 6½c.@6⅞c. for No. 1, closing dull, however, at these figures, most of the orders having been filled. Yellow Grease has also sold largely, at 5c.

The market for Beef Cattle has advanced. Prime shipping lots sell at the close at $3@$3 25 gross, and fair to choice packing qualities at $2 25@$2 75 gross. The packing to date sums up about 31,000 head. Extra Mess Beef is held at $9 50, and Mess at $8 50, but no sales are reported. Prime Tallow is dull at 7½c.@7¾c. for Country, and 7⅞c.@8c. for City rendered.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—To remind us of certain dues which fall about Christmas time, JAMES MILLER publishes in royal quarto form a sumptuous volume—*Lyra Germanica*—a selection of hymns from Chevalier BUNSEN's comprehensive collection, *Versuch eines Allgemeinen Gesang und Gebetbuchs*, translated from the original by CATHARINE WINKWORTH. The German language, in its wealth of sacred poetry, is rivaled by no other. It abounds with rare old hymns, the compositions of such masters as LUTHER, ANGELUS and PAUL GERHARDT, which move the soul like organ notes. The wealth of the Germans in this respect may be traced to the fact that with them the singing of hymns is considered quite as actual a part of public worship as prayer. In our church it is customary for choirs to perform for the edification of the congregation, and because the services would not be considered as quite complete without the opening and closing hymns. But in the German Church the whole congregation unites in an anthem of praise, sending up their song as prayer. This demand for good hymns naturally produces them. The collection of Chevalier BUNSEN, before alluded to, contains something more than nine hundred sacred lyrics, and scarce a feeble one can be selected from them all. The German mind views the hymn as a vehicle of worship, and aims in it rather at the expression of a devotional feeling than the paying of common-place compliments in regular metre, to the Deity. Accordingly we find the German Hymn full of fire and strength, replete with clear Christian faith, and expressing a brave joyful trust. The difference in structure of the two languages makes the rendering into English verse a most difficult task, but in the volume before us, the spirit of the compositions is faithfully preserved, and the slight alterations of text which occur were rendered necessary by the exigencies of poetical translation.

—From the same press we have *Old Wonder Eyes*, by GRACE GREENWOOD, and *Undine and Sintram*, from the German of Baron FOQUE. GRACE GREENWOOD is so well known to little folk that she scarcely requires a formal and elaborate introduction. As regards *Undine*, we wonder whether there is a man, woman, or child, in the world who hasn't read it. If we knew of or guessed at one we'd forward the poor mortal a copy of the book at once, and so make a debtor for life. Looking back through the dim vista of years, it is impossible to say at what precise period of life we first read it, but we are prepared to look upon our existence previous to that golden dawn with positive commiseration. We've read it an hundred times since, and each time with renewed delight, and if any one can read it for the first, or the twentieth time, without experiencing similar feelings of pleasure, we don't envy that person in the least. For a trifling sum we would be willing to guarantee to the creature a miserable past, an uncomfortable present, and a guilty future. The story should have been written by a woman. It has always been a puzzle to us how such a charming conceit ever entered the practical, murky mind of a man. In speaking of *Undine*, it is of course fair to use a watery simile, and so we liken it to a dew-drop, for it is as sparkling and as pure. A delightful humor pervades the book, but it is so mingled with the tenderest pathos that the reader alternates between smiles and tears, and fears to commit himself too heartily to either. Fact and fiction are so exquisitely blended that it is very hard to say where one ends and the other begins, —quite as difficult to draw the hard line of reality as to distinguish between mist and mountain, when one wakes from a morning dream. Confident in the belief that there actually was a blundering Huldbrand—for, indeed, do we not know that there always have been and ever will be stupid wretches who fly into a passion about trifles, and storm, and say cruel things to their gentle wives, making more mischief in a moment than they can undo in a life-time, and losing their wives (which serves them bravely right) and then mourning their mistake ever after?—confident, we say, in the belief that there was such a hasty husband as Huldbrand, why may we not believe that he had a dear little water-witch of a wife called Undine, and a mischievous uncle-in-law named Kulehorn? Reader, if after introducing the book into your family, the youngest and brightest comes to you and asks if the story be true, don't tell the child, No.

—The HARPERS republish an English novel, *Notice to Quit*, by W. G. WILLS. In a day when the autorial passion is to produce a title which shall give the reader as little an idea as possible of the contents of a book, the name of this novel is not badly chosen. The story is rather an amplification of the Biblical one of the Rich Man who filled his barns, but had his soul required of him before he could empty them. The hero toils for years to acquire fame and money. After achieving his ambition, he finds that he has a heart disease, and only a few months to live. This *dénouement* of the plot, however, does not seem to have been in the author's mind at the commencement of the story, and we apprehend that he only arranged it that a taking title might not be lost to posterity. The first introduction of the railway and steam locomotives, and the difficulties which had to be encountered and surmounted in overcoming popular prejudice and opposition, are happily used in the novel, and the studies of character are very good. The concluding chapters, however are tedious. The writer seems to have been [illegible] to cover a certain number of pages. Laboring for the fulfillment of this task he evidently forgot the unfortunate brevity of human life, even while so ingeniously employed in illustrating it. Unless the reader has good grounds for supposing that his days in the land are to be longer than the common fate, he will be very likely to quit the premises involved in the last chapters of the novel before receiving either notice or permission to from the author.

—The HARPER's also publish an illustrated juvenile book; *Streaks of Light*, by the author of "*Peep of Day*," &c. The book contains facts and stories from the Bible, numerically selected, so that there may be a new one for each Sunday in the year.

—J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. publish *Notes on the Surgery of the War in the Crimea*, with remarks on the treatment of gunshot wounds, by GEORGE H. B. MACLEOD, M. D., F. R. C. S., a gentleman formerly attached as surgeon to the civil hospital at Smyrna, and also in camp before Sebastopol. It would seem that Dr. MACLEOD's observations and suggestions should prove peculiarly valuable at the present time, when such brisk use is made of "villainous saltpetre," and so many tall, fine fellows are laid low with gunshot wounds. In addition to its notes on Surgery, the book contains some sensible suggestions as to hospitals, cooking, clothing, and the minor matters and morals which go so far towards affecting, favorably or otherwise, the health of a camp.

—When it is so very easy for an author to become popular it is really marvelous that so many fail. Hhere is "Timothy Titcomb," for instance. No one will accuse him of being brilliant, he has no ambition that way. But he is sensible and honest, and that is better. He says what every honest man thinks; tells the world what every sensible man knows. Those who fancy that this is being common place are very much mistaken. If men would only oftener speak out what is in them, uttering honest thoughts in a plain way, and discarding all attempts at what is called fine writing, and fine talking, it would be no easy task to fill a common place book. Everyone wearies of seeing a man perpetually on stilts, and we have no words in which to express our horror of those imbeciles of authors who are always stalking at an artificial elevation, and suffering their poor wits to evaporate among the cloulds, when they might do some real good if they would only come down to earth and walk about naturally. Timothy Titcomb has obtained a well-merited reputation for originality by simply saying what everyone thinks. The man that does this is sure to be original. JOHNSON asserts that all men are born liars. Without insisting upon this harsh interpretation of that instinctive tendency to concealment that characterizes our unredeemed humanity, we may safely conclude that very few men like to say what is actually in them. It is natural to distrust the symmetry of one's own thoughts, and to attempt to trim and varnish them before exhibiting to the world. Much in the same way do most public speakers distrust their own tones, modulating them according to the teachings of professional elocutionists. And it is for this reason that among our multitudes of public speakers we have so few orators. At rare intervals a man is born with something to say, and a tact for saying it naturally; his gestures are those that suggest themselves, his accents are but the beatings of a passionate heart throbbing through his tones. This man will move an audience to tears or laughter, as his own mood may be, and the world calls him eloquent when he is only natural. But we are allowing the subject to run away with us. Timothy Titcomb is neither an eloquent man nor a remarkable one. But he is a clever and an honest writer. He talks to his parish of readers as a father might talk to his children—a good sensible father, we mean, who didn't whine any. And the consequence is that he is a favorite in the land, and that his copyrights are small fortunes, and that publishers wait upon him respectfully, lyceum-committees overwhelm him with invitations to lecture, and young ladies adore him and ask him for *carte visite* to enshrine in their albums. All this for being honest and sensible. In view of so rich a reward, why should not all men and authors at least try to be so? Timothy Titcomb's last work, *Lessons in Life*, is published by CHARLES SCRIBNER.

—When will the world of writers come to learn that a weak thought, one that could not be dressed to advantage in plain prose, becomes doubly attenuated and vapid when strained through a cullender of verse? When will they awake to what clergymen call a "realizing sense" of the fact that rhyme is simply an adjunct of poetry, and not the thing itself. A judicious housekeeper once, in telling how to dress a turbot, advised the young practitioner first to catch a turbot; in like manner, were we called upon to say how a thought should be dressed, we'd insist that the writer should first secure a thought; then he might serve it up *au naturel* in prose, or with the artificial aids of poetry; either way we should have a good digestible thought to begin with. But the trick of putting weak, lean-chested ideas into verse is as injudicious on the part of a writer as it would be for a Colonel to rig out his knock-kneed recruits in brilliant uniforms and mount them on gay, prancing chargers. The more plainly that they are attired the less attention do they attract, and the better will they pass muster. We fancy that Mrs. Partington knew what she said when she spoke of the "divine flatness" that characterized a volume of modern poems. Why will people persist in publishing poetry and asking the public to judge of it? It is not pleasant, in the performance of a duty, to take an individual by the shoulder and assure him that, instead of poetry, he has achieved a remarkable amount of twaddle,—"only this and nothing more." But what else can one do and maintain a clear conscience? A volume entitled *Elijah and other Poems*, by Rev. Dr. DAVIDSON, is published by CHARLES SCRIBNER.

—The press of Mr. SCRIBNER favors us with a reprint from the English editions of a *Commentary on the Epistles to the Seven Churches in Asia*, by RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, D. D. We hail a new work from the hands of Dean TRENCH with a feeling which passes pleasure. His clear, nervous style, terse and manly thought, and strong, vigorous logic, cannot but arrest the attention of the most careful reader. In saying that Dean TRENCH wields a trenchant pen, we utter an incontestible truth as well as an execrable pun. The Epistles chosen as the subject of the present *Commentary* are among the most interesting books of the Bible. In addition to their purely theological interest, the singular originality which pervades them, and their entire non-resemblance in many prominent features to anything else in Scripture is most striking. On all pastoral and ministerial work their practical bearing is extreme. One of the most eminent of divines was accustomed to recommend the study of these Epistles to youthful ministers, on the ground that they abounded with the strongest encouragement, while they were full of teaching and replete with the most solemn warning. It is well that chapters so rich in doctrine, in exhortation, in reproof and promises, should be unlocked to the people.

—JAMES MUNROE & Co., of Boston, publish a revised edition of *The Artist's Married Life*, being that of ALBERT DURER translated from the German of LEOPOLD SCHEFFER, by Mrs. J. R. STODART. The story of ALBERT DURER is an affecting one, and it is told with simple pathos. In his wife poor DURER does not seem to have made a happy choice. With the beauty of angel in form and feature she possessed a temper anything but celestial. Restless, haughty and violent, she was also tormented by avarice, and allowed little rest and repose to her husband, urging him constantly to work, threatening him with a dinnerless fate if he declined to accede, and finally locking him up in his studio. Little wonder that DURER wrote to his faithful friend, WILLIBALD PIRKHEIMER, on hearing that he had taken a wife "take care that she prove not also a master." Verily will one, reading the exprience of Master DURER incline to think that the old poet was right in pronouncing marriage

"——a rebel rout."

Those who are out would be in, and those who are in would fain be out, and the popular idea that He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb also accommodates the yoke of matrimony to the submissive neck, will also undergo a material modification.

—JOMINI was the first who ventured to criticise NAPOLEON. Other military writers have followed in his footsteps, but he being first in the field, still retains prestige, and his works are quoted as authority from which there is no appeal. JOMINI possessed eminent qualifications as an historian of battles and a critic of campaigns. First, he was a sagacious man. It is recorded of him, that when offered the alternatives of imprisonment or the rank of Brigadier-General, he at once accepted the latter. He likewise possessed, in no small degree, that self-confidence, or determined belief in his own fitness to judge, which is one of the most necessary elements of the critic's character. A translation by Capt. BRENT, of the United States Army, of JOMINI's *Campaign of Waterloo* is published by D. VAN NOSTRAND & Co. It may prove of eminent service to MCCLELLAN in arranging the campaign of the Potomac. The same firm who seem to have a monopoly for the publishing and sale of military books, issue a very useful little compilation, *The Army Officer's Pocket Companion*, by WM. P. CRAIGHILL. As its title would indicate, the work is intended for use in the field, so that a staff officer, if at a loss what to say or do, has but to put his hand in his pocket for instructions. The experience of the majority of our staff officers in the field is not so extended as to suggest that they need no *vade mecum* of this kind.

—*The Life of Christ*, by C. J. ELLIOT, an English Professor of Divinity, being the Hulsean lectures for the year 1859, is published by GOULD & LINCOLN. We hope that the story, as told by Mr. ELLIOT, will produce more effect than it did when told by a zealous female missionary to a pagan old lady in the outskirts of London. The only remark that the old lady made was: "Dear me, how sad; but it happened so long ago let us believe it isn't true." Mr. ELLIOT's lectures are scholarly throughout, and in many cases rise to eloquence. The most confirmed Avian, after reading them, will be prepared at least to admit that such a life as the one described is worthy of imitation.

THE MAGAZINES.

—We but pay the *Atlantic* for January a deserved compliment when we rank it as the best number that has appeared in the history of the magazine. It is always the custom of magazine proprietors to make the initial number of the year an extraordinarily good one. In this instance, the gentlemen who guide the destinies of the *Atlantic* have achieved an eminent success. If the same standard of excellence which distinguishes the January number could be maintained throughout the year, we should have a magazine to be proud of, and a ready answer to the taunt that, though our country produces many remarkable dailies, it cannot get up one respectable and readable monthly. Every one will hail with pleasure the reappearance of Rev. HOMER WILBUR, with his neat classical allusions and quotations. He introduces our old friend, Birdofredum Sawin, Esq., who favors us, by means of a letter to Mr. Hosea Biglow, with a versified account of his experience in the South. It is in LOWELL's best vein, and fully equals the best of the Biglow Papers. The leading article, "Methods of Study in Natural History," is by Prof. AGASSIZ. Dr. WINDSHIP—why isn't he called Steamship? the name would be more suggestive of strength—gives us "Autobiographical Sketches of a Strength-Seeker." According to his story, the Doctor has been enabled to raise his enormous weights by adopting the principle of the man who, by lifting a calf every day, was finally enabled to shoulder it when it grew to an ox. He first determined to practice lifting until he could raise a weight of twelve hundred pounds. Having attained that development of muscle some time since, he now intends to rest satisfied when he can lift three thousand. Thus it seems that the attainment of strength is somewhat like that of wealth—the votary is never satisfied, but marks out a fresh endeavor as soon as he attains the sum of his first ambition. And why do not those wise ones who advise against the accumulation of riches have a word to say against this gathering of muscular power? The same argument would hold good in both cases, for a man can no more carry muscle out of the world with him than he can money. "Jefferson and Slavery," a clear and admirable article, is by Prof. WHITE. RALPH WALDO EMERSON contributes a delightful essay, "Old Age," and NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE a charming account of a "Pilgrimage to Old Boston." "Fremont's Hundred Days in Missouri," is a semi-defence of the "Pathfinder," by WM. DORSHEIMER. The author disdains any intention of appearing as an apologist, but gives a graphic sketch of what FREMONT *did* do in the hundred days of his command. This is perfectly fair, as multitudinous mouths have been opened to tell what he did not. In addition we have a tale, "Love on Skates," by the late THEODORE WINTHROP; "Light Literature," by Rev. D. A. WASSON; "Per Tenebras Lumina," a poem, by Mrs. H. D. T. WHITNEY; another poem, "The True Heroine;" an appreciative article on JAMES FENIMORE COOPER, by GEO. S. HILLIARD, a continuation of Mrs. STOWE's "Agnes of Sorrento;" further chapters of "A Story of To-day," by the author of "Life in the Iron Mills," and the usual reviews and literary notices.

—Mr. BIDWELL wishes it to be understood that he is doing something rather good for January. He gives two engravings, one "The Battle of Bunker Hill," with a letter-press description by EDWARD EVERETT, and another, "The Wife of Bunyan before Lord Mansfield's Court." We thought Mr. BIDWELL so buried in the pages of foreign quarterlies and reviews, as to be oblivious that a war was raging around him, but his revivification of "The Battle of Bunker Hill" shows that we were mistaken. One thing he persists in doing, and against this we shall again utter our remonstrance—let him heed it or not, as he likes. He will persist in republishing the Country Parson's articles from *Fraser's*, though we have them a month earlier in the *Atlantic*. People who are ignorant of the facts will imagine that he clips from an indigenous magazine instead of from an exotic—in plain phrase, they'll suspect him of theft. Besides, it is just possible to have too much Country Parson—people have died occasionally from a surfeit of less dangerous things. We only make these remarks *en passant*, as we have a high regard for the *Eclectic*,—it has always been a first-rate magazine, and promises for the coming year to be better than ever. The selection for the January number are excellent.

—Before us we have the first number of a charmingly antique-looking literary journal, the *Philobiblion*, published by GEO. P. PHILES & Co. This is what the prospectus says:

"The practical business experience of the sub-

lishers, and their special correspondence for some years past with librarians, scholars and amateur book collectors in different parts of the country, have led them to believe that a useful and important desideratum in literature might be supplied by combining the obvious utility of a priced monthly catalogue of a choice selection of standard works, with a series of literary essays, and critical notices of rare, curious and valuable books. In addition to this scheme, the publishers propose to devote a portion of the pages of the *Philobiblion* to a department of "Notes and Queries," hoping thereby to render it a highly useful medium of voluntary communication between the students and literary men scattered throughout the country, on all topics of general interest connected with literature; and in which liberal freedom of discussion will be permitted and encouraged. In accordance with this design, the publishers would respectfully solicit contributions to this portion of their journal."

The *Philobiblion* is printed on India paper, in old-fashioned text, and the cover is adorned with a portrait of ERASMUS, the gentleman who clothed himself with Greek "as with a garment." The rare old scholar, in cap and gown, is writing that famous epistle, wherein he incloses a little money to a friend, and desires that there be purchased and sent him, "first, some Greek books, then some clothes." The *Philobiblion's* articles are scholarly and short; it impresses us favorably with its design, and we hope for it a successful and brilliant future.

MAPS, &c.

The map mania continues without showing any visible signs of abatement. Perhaps we should have said map passion, as it is scarcely fair to characterize as disease that which is only a natural demand, stimulated by the exciting events of the day. The term was as badly chosen as though we should say "war-fever," when alluding to the present natural throbbing of the patriotic pulse of our people. Certain it is that if any one has not an accurate notion of every battle-ground and important point in the rapidly-shifting theatre of operations, the fault is theirs alone, and not that there are no maps in market.

A "Bird's-Eye View" of the Mississippi River and the adjacent States, from Cairo to New-Orleans, Galveston, Mobile and Pensacola, is published by GOUPIL & Co. By its aid one can obtain an adequate idea of the course the Gunboat Expedition, soon to sail from St. Louis, will take, and the difficulties it will have to encounter.

W. SCHAUS publishes "The Key of the South," a map which very plainly shows the position of Fort Pickens and its ministering angels of Zouaves, together with the hospitable vicinity of Pensacola and its batteries, the position of the fleet and surroundings of Pensacola Bay. Thus the credulous reader, if slightly imaginative, can see the very spot where BRAGG, a few days since, stood, "receiving shot and shells" from Fort Pickens complacently and coolly, and "replying at intervals with immense precision and effect."

A very fine engraving of Gen. MCCLELLAN and his Staff is published by the New-York *Illustrated News*, and here permit us to say a word for our pictorial brethren. All the energy and enterprise of the day has not been monopolized by the dailies. Very far from it. Our illustrated papers put in a bid for praise and favor. Their artists are everywhere where a shell is expected to burst, or a bullet to light, photographing and sketching as coolly as though at home in the regularly appointed room. We do not mean to make distinctions in favor of any of the journals referred to, for they all display a wonderful spirit and enterprise. *Harper's Weekly*, we notice, has been enlarged, and an additional penny added to the price since the exigencies and expenses of the war developed themselves. *Frank Leslie's* and the *Illustrated News* haven't grown any, but neither have they shrunk. A bound volume of any one of these journals for the war would prove rather an interesting document hereafter. Bound volumes of all would be better, as no two of the artists employed seem to see the same event in the same light, nor do the portraits of distinguished campaigners always resemble each other in the different papers, however they may resemble the orginal. By taking all the illustrated papers, one would obtain different styles of the same sets of features, and a general average might be obtained that would form no bad likeness.

THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

The Proposed Colonization—Objections to it—Necessity of Negro Labor—An Apprenticeship System Recommended.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The deportation of confiscated negroes and their colonization in some "climate congenial to them," is proposed by the President as a solution of the difficulties that environ the subject of Slavery. Regarded in this light the scheme would seem hopelessly impracticable. The entire available merchant marine of the United States, employed for a quarter of a century, and supplemented by the wealth and power of this nation, considering the practical difficulties that would have to be surmounted, would be inadequate to the result.

Regarded as a humane attempt to repeat upon the American continent, the Liberian experiment, it is not only not objectionable, but full of hope and promise for the black race, and regarded in this light, would be favored by all well-disposed persons. The removal of 4,000,000 of human beings from one continent to another, or even from one portion of a continent to another, has never yet been accomplished, and except it is done in a very gradual way, is is safe to predict that it never will be. It would bankrupt the nation to attempt it suddenly, and convulse the whole civilized world. It must of necessity be accomplished by force and wholly against the will of the negroes, or the vast majority of them, and we shall present to the gaze of an astonished world the example of a powerful nation, who, having torn by violence a whole people from their native soil and climate, and transplanted them to one uncongenial to them—when they have become burdensome to us—when they have, by their labor and acclimation, become entitled as fairly to a resident denizenship as the white race, now propose to expel them from the land. We confess the proposition is one that seems at variance with right and justice, to say nothing further of the practical difficulties which render its fruition impossible.

We are compelled to regard a well-regulated apprenticeship system, based upon principles of justice to the negro, as the only present solution of the question. The motives to this are multiplied and in harmony, present and remote, with the interests of both races and the world at large. Cotton has come to be a recognized necessity of our modern civilization. Its importance, at least, cannot well be over-estimated. We have the finest cotton lands in the world. We have the acclimated labor adapted to its growth. We enjoy a virtual monopoly of the cotton supply. We may retain it if we are wise. The high price of labor at the South, aside from present complications, is the only thing that menaces our supremacy in this respect. Why should we—if humanity to the negro does not demand it—why should we deprive ourselves of millions of laborers at a time when the high price of cotton calls loudly for more laborers. Slavery, as an institution, is passing away, and as rapidly as is for the interest of the negro race—faster, indeed, under present circumstances.

The manufacturing world are not opposed to the cultivation of cotton by the negro race; they are merely opposed to its cultivation upon a system of labor liable at any moment to be overthrown by just such political contingencies as now menace the institution of Slavery. Cotton must be grown by free labor, but by any race, white or black. Our objections to Slavery are political, and we are in danger of considering the subject from the political standpoint only. This is unwise, unjust to the negro, and at variance, we seriously believe, with the teachings of Providence in this matter. We are already paying a severe penalty for the National violation of God's laws in regard to the blacks, and shall we, as a complete acknowlegment of our imbecility, if not our wickedness, add to our catalogue the crime of national fratricide. We are not prepared for this. The removal of the blacks is impossible, their emancipation and civilization upon the soil is demanded alike by humanity and interest. It will be a foul blot upon this country if anything else is attempted. Let the States this Winter originate this plan. Let Illinois with her wealth of prairie land, and its adaptability to the growth of cotton and tobacco, and Missouri and Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, at once incorporate the system upon the present polity of those States, and it will develop their resources as nothing else could. The negroes of the North and Canada would largely avail themselves of an arrangement of this kind, and return southerly in large numbers, if a due respect to their rights and privileges were recognized and enforced. This is the order of Providence, we confidently believe, and if all unnecessary restraints were removed, there would be a natural flow of the race southward, to a "climate congenial to them." In the writer's opinion, the Valley of the Amazon is the natural home of the negro proper on this continent, and the West India Islands, Central America and parts of Mexico—at least those portions of the latter country, called by the Spaniards the "Tierra Caliente," the hot region along the coast, are the natural homes of the mixed populations of the continent, and there they will ultimately be found, despite all the Pharaohs in the land. But it will take them more than forty years to get there, or some Moses of the tribes must arise to accomplish their deliverance by a miracle—a miracle which, while it shall pass them over the Red Sea of their passage, shall whelm this nation in a common ruin.

W. L. B.

The Medical Bureau and the Attacks Upon It.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Experience has always demonstrated that, when in Nations some unexpected event calls for the exercise of a power that has long laid in abeyance, or for the development of some part of their great organism, that heretofore has scarcely been called into play, there are certain to be in the body politic some croakers, ignorant of any means of accomplishing an end, but those hatched in their own minds from the egg of prejudice, who cry down the actions of the officials whose proper sphere it is to administer the various branches of the Government, and endeavor to give themselves a fictitious importance by raising themselves on the shoulders of those whom they seek to overthrow. Of such a class are the persons who have sought, through the columns of public journals, to present to the minds of the American people the idea that the Medical Bureau of the Army of the United States is presided over by a valetudinarian enfeebled by age, prejudiced and fenced in by a wall of haughty reserve; and going beyond mere generalities, have dared to bring forward special charges, which need but the breath of truth to dissipate as vapor.

It has been charged by persons in the public prints that the Head of the Medical Bureau has not placed himself in communication with the inexperienced officers of the volunteer regiments; that, on the contrary, he has left them to grope their way through the tortuous labyrinths of military routine, with but the vague assistance of the United States Army Regulations, and has not availed himself of his extended military experience to afford them any information as to the proper mode of preserving the health of the troops intrusted to their charge, either in the field, or in quarters. To those acquainted with the organization of the army of the United States, this charge will seem simply ridiculous. It is not the province of the Surgeon-General to provide for the details of his Department. He has for this purpose placed at the head of *each Department* of the army, as *Medical Director*, an officer of the Medical Staff of the regular army, of experience and ability, whose duty it is to instruct the Medical Staff of the volunteers in in the minutiæ of their duty, and to ascertain that they obey the instructions given them. It is the duty of this officer who is always with his portion of the army to provide for the medical and sanitary wants of the troops, to see that their tents, clothing, and food is such as should be furnished them, and to suggest remedies for the evils which anonymous slanderers see with such terror-stricken visages. To say that the health of the troops in the field is but the result of the salubrity of the season, as is charged, and that no provision has been made by the medical authorities to that end, is false; that it is due to the kindness of a beneficent Creator is most true but all that man could do has also been done. The Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac had issued orders that the "Reveille" should not be beaten until after sunrise; that hot coffee should be served out to the troops before being employed in any duty, and had pointed out to the surgeons of his department the prophylactic properties of quinine in averting the terrible malarial fevers so rife on the shores of the Potomac. Was it the business of the Surgeon-General to administer to each man his daily dose? Perhaps the cavilers at his administration deem it to be an integral part of his duties.

Another charge against the Surgeon-General by the same writer is, that he is indifferent to the qualifications of the Volunteer Medical Officers, that though assured of the incompetency of many of them, he allows them quietly to remain in positions they are notoriously unworthy to fill. Is this so? Does not every Surgeon connected with the army know that on the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Examining Boards have been instituted in nearly every State, to inquire into the qualifications of candidates for the medical staff of the force sent from them? If unworthy and ignorant men should be sent, he might still be held blameless, for he might well suppose that the Executives of the respective States would allow none but faithful and efficient men to take on themselves the responsible duties devolving on a medical officer; but knowing that in the excitement of the time, persons not fully qualified might receive appointments, the Surgeon-General issued an order empowering each Medical Director, in cases where he had reason to doubt the competency of any medical officer, to convene a Board of Medical Officers, of which he would be President, for the purpose of examination; and if, on due inquiry, the said person should be found incompetent, he would cease to be an officer of the army.

In fact a Board for the examination of volunteer medical officers has been in session since the 26th of June last. No one is more anxious than the Surgeon-General, that volunteer medical officers should be men of position and information, and no one is more willing to stretch them a helping hand, in the outset of their novel career, than himself. He cannot, nor is it expected by sensible men that he should, teach them medical surgery. There are for this purpose well known text-books within the reach of every Surgeon who desires to be taught. The Army Regulations clearly define the position and duties of the military medical man, and if there is doubt in his mind as to the meaning of a paragraph, or the wording of a Form, there are at all times officers in the Bureau of the Surgeon-General and the Medical Director, willing to impart all the information in their power. To charge the Surgeon-General with despising the volunteers, is but to give utterance to a slander, evidently prompted by malice, for surely no one connected with the Medical Staff of the volunteer forces, who has had business to transact with him, can bear witness to aught but the kindest and most affectionate reception. The red tape that he is charged with fencing his office with, is only drawn tight when officious meddlers presume to intrude, interfering impertinence on their seniors in age and experience.

The hospitals in Washington and its vicinity have been made the means of another unfounded accusation. According to a certain writer they are old, dilapidated, and totally unfit for the use to which they are applied. Were they but half as unsuited to their purpose as the unbiassed and unprejudiced writer asserts, there should have been, by all the rules of the Science that he invokes, a most terrible mortality within their walls. But no such state of affairs exists. The ratio of mortality will compare favorably with that of any of our civil hospitals when the different circumstances under which they are constituted are taken into consideration. In fact, it is notorious that of the cases brought into the General Hospital, near Washington, but few die, when received in the early stage of the disease; the majority of the fatal cases are sent from the camps in a dying condition, the regimental surgeon preferring to cast away his patient almost in his last agonies rather than have it said that he died under his charge. That buildings occupied as hospitals were not originally constructed with a view to any such use, is perfectly well known. Was it expected that the Surgeon-General would leave sick soldiers in camp until hospitals could be built? If so it is well for our army that on this point there should have been a difference of opinion, otherwise we fear much that Winter would have passed before one-half of the present hospital accommodations could have been constructed. Ample room has been secured in Washington and Alexandria to accommodate a much larger number of sick and wounded than will probably be collected in their vicinity this Winter, and increased facilities are afforded each day for this purpose.

The American nation has been so bedeviled by demagogues and blatant friends of the poor people, and nowadays of the poor soldier, that it very naturally becomes suspicious when it sees one high in office, unimpeachable in character and ability, gratuitously assailed. The attacks on the Surgeon-General are systematic. Some one owes a grudge; a position has been denied to a relative; a suggestion has been ignored; or, perhaps, he has not chosen to meet self-appointed Committees in consultation on matters that, to his clear mind, needed none. Hence the attacks that are made upon him.

MILES.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

About the Quarrel Between Davis and Beauregard.

INDICATIONS FROM TENNESSEE.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE QUARREL BETWEEN DAVIS AND BEAUREGARD.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CENTREVILLE, Nov. 7.

You may have seen in the Richmond papers some allusion to an alleged misunderstanding between President DAVIS and Gen. BEAUREGARD. Since the matter has found its way into the public prints, it will not be amiss to express the belief that the misunderstanding arose, in part, out of the publication of a synopsis of Gen. BEAUREGARD's report of the battle of Manassas, about the time the report itself was forwarded to the War-office. I advised you at the time that the report had been sent to Richmond. A very short time thereafter, an anonymous writer, who said he had been "favored with a synopsis of portions of the report," caused it to be published in the Richmond *Dispatch*, and a few days later a similar, though not the same, synopsis appeared in the New-Orleans *Delta*. I suppose, but do not know, that the President and Secretary of War were of opinion that Gen. BEAUREGARD had furnished the synopsis for publication. I am led to believe, if such was their belief, that they were mistaken. But I fear the cause of the misunderstanding lies deeper than the mere violation of official etiquette involved in the publication just alluded to. It is but the truth to say, that the country has pronounced its judgment against the line of policy adopted by the Army of the Potomac just after the battle of Manassas. It is almost universally agreed now that we should have crossed the Potomac soon after the battle, and lifted the yoke from the neck of Maryland. It is equally true that BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON have suffered in public estimation for the failure to accomplish these great objects of the campaign. No one saw this more clearly than they, or felt it more keenly. I presume, therefore, that Gen. BEAUREGARD, in making out his report of the battle, embodied in it such orders from the War Department, and such correspondence between himself and the President and Secretary of War, as might be considered necessary for his own vindication. In other words, he was not willing, I imagine, to suffer the blame for the failure to follow up our victory at Manassas, and to march into Maryland, to fall upon his head, and that, too, when official papers in his possession would show that the responsibility for the failure rested upon the shoulders of his official superiors.

It is to be regretted that even a temporary misunderstanding should have arisen between two such distinguished and patriotic personages and warm friends, and we all hope it has already been, or soon will be, satisfactorily arranged. It is not probable that Gen. BEAUREGARD's report will be published soon, unless called for by a resolution of Congress. The report, I understand, is full and elaborate, and intended to present a fair and impartial narrative of the battle, and of the events immediately preceding and succeeding it. As such, I presume, there is no objection to it. It is only because matters have been introduced into it which, it is thought, might have been omitted, that complaint has been made in any quarter.

TENNESSEE.

MOVEMENTS OF THE UNIONISTS.

From the Knoxville Register, Dec. 3.

A gentleman just arrived from Scott County, Tennessse, informs us that on Sunday morning last a band of Lincolnites from Kentucky, assisted by a number of tories of that county, entered the village of Huntsville and seized the persons of JOHN L. SMITH, JOHN CARLIN, CALVIN SMITH, STERLING SMITH, JOE SMITH and five others, whose names we could not procure, and immediately started with them to Kentucky as prisoners of war, at the same time taking about a dozen head of horses. Their only crime was that they were Secessionists. JOHN L. SMITH is Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court at Huntsville, at least seventy years of age, and is respected by all who know him in the very highest degree, and the others abducted are equally esteemed.

The party from whom we derived this information, Mr. WM. ANDERSON, was likewise captured by the marauders, but made his escape. He says he could not ascertain the precise number of the enemy. He saw about forty or fifty, but they represented their number at several hundred. They were piloted in by the somewhat notorious JOHN W. SMITH, who was released by the Confederate Court at Nashville, some time since, upon his taking the oath of allegiance.

He was assisted in this infamous raid by other tory residents of Scott County, among whom was RILEY CECIL, another individual who was released by Maj. FULKERSON, at Jamestown, last Summer, upon making the strongest promises of good behavior toward the Confederate States.

Maj.-Gen. GEO. B. CRITTENDEN and staff arrived in our city, on Sunday, and are making their Headquarters at the Lamar House. Gen. CRITTENDEN is in command of East Tennessee and Eastern Kentucky. Gen. C. has been, for the last three months, in command of the Seventh Brigade Second Corps, of the army of the Potomac. On his promotion to a Major Generalship, he was at once transferred to Kentucky, his native State, as a legitimate sphere for his future military career.

The personal staff of Gen. CRITTENDEN is as follows: Maj. A. S. CUNNINGHAM, Maj. J. F. BREWER, Maj. GILES M. HILLYER, Capt. H. J. THORNTON, Capt. W. W. HUTE. All these gentlemen, with the exception of Maj. BREWER, are at the Lamar House. Maj. BREWER, who is Assistant Quartermaster, is expected daily.

We learn that Capt. W. L. BLANCHARD, formerly of Marion County, Ky., accompanied Gen. CRITTENDEN, with the view of raising immediately a company of mounted men, to serve for the war and to act as a body guard for the General.

Lieut. CHARLTON H. MORGAN, of Lexington, Ky., now in this city, will, we also learn, be commissioned as First Lieutenant of the company. He has been for some time back an aid of Gen. ELZEY, on the Manassas line, and is a competent officer.

The *Register*, of the 4th, says: "GARRETT HALL, formerly of Morgan County, Tenn., but who for some months has been with the East Tennessee Lincoln troops in Kentucky, was arrested in that county on Monday last, and brought to this city by Confederate troops. We understand that, when arrested, he was acting in the capacity of a recruiting officer for LINCOLN's army in Kentucky. He is represented as a desperate man, and in making the arrest he was shot by one of the Confederate party, but, we understand, not severely wounded. Considerable curiosity was manifested by the citizens on his arrival—everybody wanting to get a peep at the 'mule.' He was lodged in the city jail.

By an order issued by Col. WOOD, late in command of this post, and confirmed by Brig.-Gen. CARROLL, at present in command, (and, we also learn, approved by the War Department at Richmond,) the prisoners now in jail at this place on the charges of bridge burning and treason will be delivered to the military authorities for trial by general court-martial on Thursday next."

Gen. CARROLL has issued an order requiring coffee-house keepers and all others engaged in retailing liquor in Nashville to close their houses at 6 o'clock in the evening.

From the Nashville Union, Dec. 5.

The Confederate Court at Nashville has had a number of prisoners before it in the last four or five days. They were chiefly from the counties of Carter, Hamilton, Bredley and McNairy.

Some twenty of those from East Tennessee took the oath of allegiance, and enlisted in the Confederate military service. Some of them have left for Columbus and other points. A portion of them were discharged, and others were remanded to Knoxville for further proof.

Six prisoners were yesterday brought in by the Deputy-Marshal, under process from the Confederate Court. They were arrested by a force detailed by Gen. REUBEN DAVIS, from Corinth, Miss. They are charged with instigating a treasonable resistance to the Confederate laws by military force, and more especially resistance to the enlistment proclamation of Gov. HARRIS.

It seems that their Unionism assumed a new phase, These cases were continued on affidavit until Tuesday, the 10th inst., by the Assistant District-Attorney, T. D. CHILDRESS, Esq., in order to obtain proof for the Confederate Government. They were put under heavy bonds to appear on the 10th inst., with respectable friends of the Confederate States as their sureties.

A correspondent of a Nashville paper writes from Bowling Green, under date of Dec. 3:

"A gentleman direct from Meade County states that the Lincolnites, with the exception of a few Home Guards, have vacated that locality. Hon. C. REED, ex-member of the Legislature, from Meade County, was arrested a few days since, while endeavoring to make his way to our lines. Not wishing to be lodged in jail, a proposition was made to his captors that if he were released, $100 would be given them. The terms were agreed upon, and Mr. REED permitted to depart unmolested."

Legislation in the right direction was taken by the Council of the Provisional Government, yesterday, in regard to the purchase and sale of Tennessee money. The act, which is passed, and goes into immediate operation, provides for the levying of a tax of $25 per week upon all brokers engaged in the thieving business of making a livelihood from the necessities of the people and times. This laudable move will have the desired effect of closing the innumerable moneyed butcher shops here, and place on an equality all Southern moneys, and at the same time raise its value to an approximation of its real worth.

It is understood that the price of pork will be regulated by the Council, and fixed at seven dollars and fifty cents per hundred.

Information from Franklin, of a reliable character, has it that in the recent encounter, in which it was reported several men were burnt to death, none lost their lives in that manner. BALL, who at the time was shot in the thigh, has since died of his wound, while three in number made their escape.

We clip the following from a Nashville paper:

"At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Company, in Knoxville, on Thursday, a resolution was adopted, pensioning KEELAN, the defender of the bridge at Strawberry Plains, in substance as follows: $25 per month for one year from the date of his wounds, and thereafter $15 per month for the term of his life. If he recovers, and is able to resume his post as watchman of the bridge, he is to retain his situation at his former salary, in addition to his pension. The Directors of the Richmond, Fredericksburgh and Potomac Railroad Company have donated $100 to the Keelan fund."

Mr. JAMES BRITTON, Jr., Representative in the Legislature from Green County, East Tennessee, has been arrested on a charge of disloyalty to the rebel Government.

A PROCLAMATION.

Col. D. LEDBETTER issued the following proclamation to the people of East Tennessee from Greenville on the 30th inst.:

"So long as the question of Union or disunion was debatable, so long you did well to debate it and vote on it. You had a clear right to vote for the Union, but when secession was established by the voice of the people, you did ill to distract the country by angry words and insurrectionary tumult. In doing this you commit the highest crime known to the laws.

Out of the Southern Confederacy no people possess such elements of prosperity and happiness as those of East Tennessee. The Southern market which you have hitherto enjoyed only in competition with a host of eager Northern rivals will now be shared with a few States of the Confederacy equally fortunate, politically and geographically. Every product of your agriculture and workshops will now find a prompt sale at high prices, and so long as cotton grows on Confederate soil, so long will the money which it brings flow from the South through all your channels of trade.

At this moment you might be at war with the United States or any other foreign nation, and yet not suffer a tenth of the evils which pursue you in this domestic strife. No man's life or property is safe; no woman or child can sleep in quiet. You are deluded by selfish demagogues who take care of their own personal safety. You are citizens of Tennessee, and your State one of the Confederate States.

So long as you are up in arms against these States, can you look for anything but the invasion of your homes and the wasting of your substance? This condition of things must be ended. The Government commands the peace and sends troops enough to enforce the order. I proclaim that every man who comes in promptly and delivers up his arms will be pardoned on taking the oath of allegiance. All men taken in arms against the Government will be transported to the military prison at Tuscaloosa, and be confined there during the war. Bridge-burners and destroyers of railroad tracks are excepted from among those pardonable. They will be tried by drum-head court-martial, and be hanged on the spot."

Under date of the 3d inst., a Nashville paper has the following correspondence from Bowling Green, Ky.:

"Information of an official character has reached here that Gen. ZOLLICOFFER with a large force has retired from Cumberland Gap, and is at Burksville, on the north bank of the Cumberland River, about 120 miles southeast of this place. Gen. GEO. B. CRITTENDEN has assumed command of the remaining forces at Cumberland Gap, numbering in addition to late reinforcements a larger army than that of the late commandant.

The statement as to the whereabouts of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER will, it is believed, be found correct, as gentlemen direct from Barren County report his pickets as having advanced thirty miles from Clarksville."

GOSSIP FROM RICHMOND.

The Richmond correspondent of the Nashville *Union and American*, under date of Nov. 30, says:

"It may interest your readers to know that Gen. STUART, who commands the advanced forces at Manassas, and who is only 28 years of age, is the son-in-law of Colonel (now Brigadier-General) ST. GEORGE COOKE, of the regular Yankee army. Gen. COOKE has another son-in-law, who is a surgeon in the Confederate army, and a son in command of one of the heavy batteries on the Potomac. He is the uncle of JOHN ESTER COOKE, the novelist, who is a sergeant in a howitzer company at Leesburgh. Gen. STUART's command consists of 16,000 men—3,500 cavalry and 12,500 infantry. His cavalry have been of immense service to the army in doing picket, courier, vidette and sentinel duty. They have bagged not a few Yankees, too, twenty-six of their captives having arrived here yesterday.

As to the doings of the invisible and inaudible Congress, I have nothing to say, preferring to leave that to your 'Confederate.' Perhaps I could pump something out of our Congressmen if I were to try; but I am afraid to associate much with them—not because my pocket would be picked, for there is nothing in it, no more than in a Congressman's head, but because I should certainly acquire a taste for bad whisky.

The best way to meet a danger is to face it, and not pull a face as long as your arm and as blank as the majority of prizes in a lottery office. Why, that's the way the 'young men who live in stores' in this city are doing, just because the militia are going to be called out—to be drafted."

RICHMOND, Dec. 5.

The correspondents of the New-Orleans *Delta* and *Picayune* and Charleston *Courier* arrived this afternoon from Manassas. They report no immediate prospect of an engagement at Manassas.

In Congress, to-day, HOWELL COBB returned in the Chair as President. WM. M. COOK and THOMAS W. FREEMAN, members from Missouri, and A. B. BRADFORD, in place of Judge CLAYTON, of Mississippi, took their seats. Other business done in secret session.

GEN. PRICE.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

Congress passed yesterday, unanimously, and the President signed to-day, the following:

Be it Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States, That the thanks of the people of the Confederate States are eminently due, and are hereby tendered to to Maj.-Gen. STERLING PRICE, and the Missouri army under his command, for the gallant conduct they have displayed throughout the present war, especially for the skill, fortitude and courage by which they gained the brilliant achievement at Lexington, Mo., resulting, on the 20th day of September last, in the reduction of that town, and the surrender of the entire Federal army there employed.

The Nashville *Union and American* says of Gen. PRICE;

"We do not credit the rumor that comes from Richmond that this able and energetic leader, so far more nearly the hero of the war than any other man, is to be virtually superseded by the appointment of a new-fledged Major-General over his head. Such an act of the Administration would excite great dissatisfaction, not to say, indignation in the country. We give the President the highest credit for sagacity, but the virtual removal of Gen. PRICE would shake that faith which we love to cherish in his wisdom. Hence, we do not for one moment credit the report."

THE DRAINESVILLE SKIRMISH.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 2.

The Federals continue to make incursions in the county of Fairfax, whenever they think there is an opportunity of committing a mean outrage without danger of immediate retaliation. Last Wednesday, a large body of their cavalry surrounded the village of Drainesville, and made prisoners of several citizens, including Mr. CARPER, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. DAY and his son. The Federal Colonel's horse was shot by Mr. COLEMAN, who was concealed in the bushes; but he was afterward discovered, fired upon, and mortally wounded.

PORT ROYAL.

The following orders show that the rebels had an intimation of the destination of the Port Royal Expedition:

HEADQUARTERS PROVINCIAL FORCES, THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Col. W. C. Heyward, Commanding Ninth Regiment S. C. V., Fort Walker:

SIR: I am directed by Gen. DRAYTON to inclose you the following telegram received from the Secretary of War and forwarded to Gen. RIPLEY:

Just received information, which I consider entirely reliable, that the enemy's expedition is intended for Port Royal. J. P. BENJAMIN.

Get everything in as efficient a state of defence as possible. This gale may yet afford us an additional 48 hours for preparation. Practice as soon as the weather will allow, to get ranges, and as our men are notoriously defective, rely upon round shot and hot shot when available. When shells are used, let the full fuse be put in. Don't let your men open fire too soon, but plant their shot deliberately and accurately.

To enable the only steamer at my disposal to carry this, I must defer more accurate orders to another occasion.

Gen. LAWTON will probably send 500 men and ten days' rations to Hilton Head to-morrow. Use the houses at Green Lawn for store houses or for any other purpose you deem necessary.

Respectfully yours,

H. E. YOUNG, Assis't Adj.-Gen.

[Official copy.]

FAULKNER AND WILKES.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 14.

Capt. WILKES, who played a distinguished part in the capture of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, arrived in this city on Thursday evening, and put up at the Continental Hotel. During yesterday he was visited by a large number of friends. At the supper table at the Continental, last evening, some little excitement and curiosity was manifested in consequence of the fact that CHAS. J. FAULKNER, of Virginia, recently released from Fort Warren, was seated nearly opposite Capt. WILKES. Mr. FAULKNER did not seem to relish so close a proximity to one who had proved himself a true patriot. Mr. FAULKNER, who is released as an exchange for Congressmen ELY, visited Moyamensing yesterday, and examined into the condition of the privateersmen there confined, and last evening informed several gentlemen at the Continental that the prisoners expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with the treatment they had received.

THE REFUGEES FROM TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

PADUCAH, Ky., Monday, Dec. 9, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: Within the past week, about one hundred men have come in from the bordering counties of Tennessee. They represent matters as in a terrible condition in their sections of country. The unity of the people for separation, and the military despotism of the South, seems to be a myth, a fancy, a falsehood. They say that there is a large part of the people all over the State that are, and have ever been for the Union; that, notwithstanding their seeming submission, if the time ever arrives for them to assert their sentiments, they will be found in full unison with loyalty and patriotism. They are expecting at least one thousand to fifteen hundred to arrive here in a few days. It is thought that about that number will come from Weakley County.

It is reported that the Union men are in open revolt in that county against the authorities, and a collision is anticipated.

The order to draft every second man subject to military duty, had reached them, and they will not submit to its execution. Several who have arrived here were drafted, and ordered to rendezvous at their county seats, but preferred Paducah. Indeed, in places, so little regard for law or justice prevails, that a committee will take the muster-rolls, and name the men who shall go, and then summon them to appear at the county seat at such a time, and to bring with them three days' provisions, and a gun, pistol, pitchfork, or grubbing-hoe. The present draft is for only sixty days, and is said to be for the defence of Columbus or Bowling Green.

About forty men have just arrived from the southern side of Christian County. They understood that the system of drafting was about to be inaugurated there, the principal roads being guarded to prevent travel towards the river.

There is no question of the fact that, if they are not cut off, Col. ROGERS, of Dresden, will get here in a few days with probably a regiment of men from Weakley County. All is quiet at this post. R. N.

PRICE AND JACKSON.

From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 12.

We learn from the camp of the rebel army in Missouri, that the rumor of the appointment of a Confederate Major-General to supersede Gen. PRICE in the command of the Missouri forces, was known there some time before it was announced here. It had its origin, it would seem, in the intrigues of the deposed Gov. C. F. JACKSON, between whom and PRICE unfriendly relations have for some time existed. When PRICE suddenly issued his order for a retrograde movement from Lexington, JACKSON was asked what it meant, and he tartly replied that he did not know—that PRICE never communicated to him any of his plans. All his late Excellency could do was to follow the army and perform the part assigned to him. But JACKSON is a good hater, and as soon as possible contrived to get away from the camp and "on to Richmond," with the design of having PRICE superseded in the command. PRICE suspected something of the kind, and sent TOM MONROE, a member of the Senate, to Richmond, to get for him from the Confederate authorities a commission as Major-General, he having been all the while acting as Major-General of the Missouri Guard. JACKSON must have been too fast for him, for the telegraph announces the appointment of a Virginia Colonel (HEATH) to the command of the rebel forces in Missouri. JACKSON, meanwhile, slides off to New-Orleans, where he appears on the 3d at a *tableaux vivant* spectacle. He does not care, probably, about getting back to Missouri until PRICE's wrath has exhausted itself.

PRICE's army is still on the banks of the Osage, quietly reposing, and waiting for supplies, and whatever may turn up. Many of his troops are quitting him—in some cases *for good*, and in others to supply themselves at home with comforts for the Winter. The men are badly furnished with clothing, many of them without shoes, and being compelled to wrap their feet up in old rags. But the road from Independence is filled with wagons conveying provisions and clothing to them, and the men were told that a large supply of clothing was daily expected from the South for their use. At Lexington, a full regiment of men has been raised, and by this time they are on the way to the camp. By these means his army is kept up to the number which it had when PRICE crossed the Osage.

TEXAS.

It will be seen by the following from the Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* of the 19th ult. that Texas claims her original boundaries:

"A bill has been introduced into the Senatorial branch of the Legislature by JOHN T. HARCOURT, Esq., restoring the original boundaries of the State. It declares that Texas yielded assent to the settlement of her boundary because the question was linked with the series of measures composing the Compromise of 1850, and for the sake of peace and the preservation of the Union; that the United States has been guilty of bad faith in all the questions embraced in the Compromise of 1850, resulting in the dismemberment of that Union, for the sake of which Texas was willing to sacrifice her immense territory; that, finally, the United States has broken and violated her part of the compact, and therefore it is annulled and cancelled. The bill then reasserts title to the boundaries, embracing New-Mexico, &c., and authorizes the Government to take military possession. The *Telegraph's* correspondent says the bill meets with much favor, and will probably pass."

THE STONE FLEET.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Dec. 5.

The *Republican*, to-day, says a party of Confederates visited Tybee Island Wednesday night, and burnt the light-house. The Federal vessels commenced a fierce shelling on the island, but the Confederates retreated unhurt. *From sixteen to eighteen vessels were in the roads yesterday afternoon, apparently old whalers.*

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of Nov. 30, learns that the Government has determined not to give arms to volunteers for twelve months, as long as it has troops offered for the war to a number greater than can now be armed. Where volunteers are enlisted for the war the Government will supply them with arms in proportion to the several States tendering such volunteers.

The *Examiner*, of Dec. 5, is informed that laborers are being hired through the Quartermaster's Office, for the immediate construction of a railroad from Manassas to Centreville. As it is estimated that the work will require two months for its completion, a strong indication is afforded of the intention of our forces to Winter in the region of the Potomac.

Gen. LEE, says the Charleston *Courier*, has made a requisition upon South Carolina for six regiments for the war. He is ready to arm and equip this additional force so soon as they shall be mustered into the Confederate service. The organization of Confederate regiments, to be employed in the State, will, it is stated, be in conformity with the wishes of Gov. PICKENS.

A bill was presented in the Tennessee Legislature on the 4th, requesting the Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, Chancellors, and Justices of the Peace, not to hold their courts during the continuance of the war, for the trial of cases wherein debts and money are involved.

The Electoral College of Tennessee met at Nashville on the 4th, and cast the vote of the State for JEFF. DAVIS and ALEX. STEVENS for President and Vice-President.

Gen. EDWARD SPARROW and J. T. SEMMES, Esq., have been chosen as Senators to the Confederate Congress from Louisiana.

Rev. LAROY M. LEE, of the M. E. Church, has been stricken with apoplexy.

Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, in an official statement, says the amount expended by the State of Virginia for war purposes, since her secession, exceeds six millions of dollars, and that every demand against her has been considered and disposed of, and that every demand allowed has been paid on presentation at the Treasury.

A correspondent of the Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* communicates the following particulars of a heart-rending accident that occurred recently in Dale county, Alabama: On the night in question, Mr. JOHN VANN and wife went to Mr. JOHN BEVERETT's, leaving their children, five in number, at home. During their absence the house caught fire and burned them up. Mr. VANN had built a room at the rear end of the house with no door leading out except through the front, and the children were in that room, and perhaps asleep until the house was burned so far that they could not get out. Their hearts and bones were found, two at the door which led into the room, two others in a corner, as far from the fire as they could get, and the infant—about three years old, who was in bed—where the bed was burnt.

GEO. W. JOHNSON, the Provisional Governor of Kentucky, says in his message: "The position I now hold by the appointment of the Convention lately held at Russellville, I will gladly resign whenever the regularly elected Governor shall escape from his virtual imprisonment at Frankfort, so that you may have the opportunity of placing him at the head of this movement for the emancipation of Kentucky."

As long ago as Oct. 28, a correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* wrote from Centreville:

"Great changes are going on in the army. The regiments of the several States are to be organized into brigades and divisions. Four regiments will form a brigade, two brigades comprise a division. These corps are to be commanded by officers from the same States as the troops, as far as practicable, and each to have a portion of artillery and cavalry with them. Here is a grand new shuffle of the cards—twenty brigades to be rearranged, a portion to be newly appointed—twelve divisions, with a Major-General's baton to each. This will be a severe task to the War Department. It may be that some will go down in rank, others go suddenly up. West Point, I think, will be sure of a rise. Judging from past experience, competent men, who were among the first in the front, will go down, possibly, because of the 'military necessity.' Let us hope that justice will be done the brave men who have earned their reward, with pick and shovel, in desperate retreats, or exposed pickets—in brilliant charges, ending in victory. But no man can tell how it will be."

A letter to the same paper, dated Centreville, Oct. 30, says:

"The death of Col. BURT, of the Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment, which occurred on Saturday last, is the subject of much regret in the army. He was the brother of Hon. ARMISTEAD BURT, formerly a member of Congress from South Carolina, of which State he was a native. His regiment joined in the fight some time after the Eighth Virginia Regiment had been struggling against the overpowering numbers of the foe; while leading his command into the thickest of the fight, he was shot through the thigh and mortally wounded. His funerel took place on Saturday, and was an imposing demonstration. The *cortége* consisted of his own command—the Fifth South Carolina Regiment, the Eighth Louisiana and Seventeenth Mississippi—a squadron of cavalry and a battery of artillery. His remains have been sent to the Southwest for interment."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1707, 1601, 1683, 1717, 1749, 1755, 1757, 1739, 1763, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1787, 1789. *Part II.*—Nos. 1440, 1266, 1386, 1468, 1472, 1474, 1476, 1478, 1484, 1488, 1490, 1492, 1494, 1498, 1504, 1506, 1508, 1512, 1514, 1516.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 73, 538, 501, 576, 223, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 12.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 7, 2609, 2611, 2615, 2623, 2629, 2631, 1677, 2543, 2171, 349, 1513½, 753, 2593, 1093, 773, 1233, 1157. *Part II.*—Nos. 2870, 2872, 2874, 614, 2500, 3326, 2890, 1350, 2710, 422, 522, 1622.

COMMON PLEAS.—General Term.

Executions Against the Person—When they will not Issue.

SUPREME COURT—SECOND DISTRICT

Before Justice Emott.

Andrew J. Molenaor et al. vs. *Henry J. Kerner.*—This was an action on contract, for the price of goods sold by the plaintiffs to the defendant, between the 1st of October, 1860, and the 1st of April, 1861. The plaintiffs obtained an order of arrest on an affidavit alleging that the debt was fraudulently contracted. This order was vacated upon motion, but with leave to the plaintiffs to again apply for an order of arrest, after the complaint was served.

There was no further application for an order of arrest before judgment, and the complaint was simply upon contract containing no allegations of fraud. Judgment went for the plaintiffs by default, for the amount of the debt, and having issued one execution against the defendant's property, which was not satisfied, they now issued one against his person, which the defendant moved to set aside.

The defendant's counsel contended, on the argument, that as the plaintiffs had never availed themselves of the privilege afforded them to renew their application for an arrest, the order vacating the first arrest was conclusive against them; that the action was not one in which the defendant might have been arrested.

The defendant's counsel further contended that no execution against the person could issue in an action in which the right to arrest grows out of extrinsic facts, (as in the present instance, where the debt is alleged to have been contracted by fraud,) and does not follow from the nature of the action itself, unless an order of arrest has been obtained in the action before judgment. This argument was, in substance, that where the plaintiff sues on a contract and obtains a judgment for his debt, and has obtained no order to arrest the defendant for fraud or otherwise, he cannot after judgment issue an execution against the person of the defendant, and justify it by affidavits, as he would an order of arrest.

Although expressing a doubt whether the decision of the Court of Appeals had sustained the defendant's position, (Corwin *vs.* Ireland, 2 Sel., 560,) the Court held that as that decision had been so construed in recent opinions, the motion must prevail. The execution was, therefore, set aside, on conditions, &c.

Jerome Buck for motion; Lyons & Dean opposed.

Bad Faith Charged Against a Lawyer, and a Verdict Thereon.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

E. W. H. Steele vs. *Gilbert O. Van Pelt.*—The defendant in this case was charged with taking advantage of his intimate personal relations with the plaintiff and her family to obtain property of them fraudulently. It is charged that the husband of the plaintiff, becoming embarrassed, conveyed to her, through his mother, the household property. The defendant was consulted in respect thereto, and he gave it as his legal opinion that such a conveyance would not excuse the property against the creditors of the husband. It was then proposed to convey it to him (VAN PELT) as a personal friend, and a chattel mortgage was accordingly given him thereon. As he was drawing up the mortgage, as alleged, he remarked that it must have a consideration, and as he had formerly rendered some legal service to the parties, he proposed it should cover his bill. The bill was thereupon inserted as the consideration of the mortgage, and, as charged, it was made about equal to the value of the property.

It was charged that the defendant subsequently foreclosed the mortgage, and this action was brought to recover of him for the wrongful conversion, and for exemplary damages.

The defendant claimed that the amount of the bill was due, and that the mortgage was genuine—a *bona fide* transaction. The jury, however, thought differently, and gave the plaintiff a verdict for $1,572, the value of the property, and $3,000 exemplary damages.

Booth & Barnes for plaintiff; C. L. Brace for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court on Saturday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Ann McDermott, an aged Irish woman, who pleaded guilty on Wednesday to manslaughter in the fourth degree, having caused the death of her grand-daughter, a child two years of age, by giving it intoxicating liquor, was brought up for sentence. The Recorder said that, from what he had been able to learn relative to the case, it was evident that there was no intention on the part of the prisoner to kill the child; and as she had been imprisoned for five months, the Court would impose only a nominal punishment. She was therefore sentenced to pay a fine of six cents.

Peter Webber, a German, charged with the murder of his wife, Mary Ann, pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, and was remanded for sentence. The homicide occurred during a quarrel between the parties, in which the wife threw a candlestick at her husband, and he in turn threw an adz at her, striking her in the head, inflicting a wound which ultimately proved fatal.

Wm. Alty was tried for the murder of Patrick Doyle, in Baxter-street, on the 4th of July last, and acquitted. Doyle was killed in a street fight, in which the prisoner took part, but the evidence failed to identify him as the party who fired the pistol, and this, in connection with his previous good character, secured his acquittal.

In Part II., before Judge MCCUNN, Henry Duffy, previously convicted of robbery in the first degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for a term of ten years.

Ellen Quaddy, convicted of petty larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months, and Thomas Scanlon, convicted of an attempt at grand larceny, received a three months' term at the same institution.

The case of Albert Uhl, indicted for the murder of Frederick Lee in a bar-room at the corner of Morris and West streets, the particulars of which were given in yesterday's TIMES, was then resumed and occupied the remainder of the day. The evidence was very strong for the justification of the prisoner on the ground of self-defence. The case will be summed up and given to the jury on Monday morning.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Deacon vs. *Deacon.*—Divorce granted to plaintiff, who will have the care, custody and education of the children.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before a Full Bench, Bosworth, C. J.

Wright vs. *Eddy.*—Order affirmed, with costs; leave to the defendants to amend in ten days.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM

Before Judge Hilton.

Meader vs. *Wilson.*—Motion denied.

Franklyn vs. *Schlarb.*—Referred to Malcolm Campbell to ascertain and report whether the plaintiff made the assignment to Joseph Noble of the claim in this suit.

Ferdan vs. *VanHouton.*—Application for attachment denied.

Gress vs. *Ruffert.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Stouvenal vs. *Stephens.*—Motion to vacate Sheriff's return on execution denied.

Assignment of Brady, Hall and Muller.—Order settled.

Brennan vs. *Cassin.*—Motion denied; costs to abide event.

Stouvenal vs. *Stephens.*—Motion to appoint Receiver granted.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 16, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ZAMPILLAEROSTATION—L'OGRE OR LE PETIT JEAN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MAGIC MARRIAGE—HE'S NOT A MISS.

WINTER GARDEN—RORY O'MOORE—LAW FOR LADIES—BARNEY THE BARON.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3½ AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The advices brought by the *Europa*, and confirmed by the *City of Washington*, convey the startling intelligence that the English Government, after submitting the case of the *Trent* to the law officers of the Crown, has decided to regard the seizure of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON as a violation of international law, and to demand of the American Government an apology for the act, and a restoration of the rebel envoys to the shelter of the British flag. A Queen's messenger, bearing dispatches to Lord LYONS, conveying this demand, is on board the *Europa* and arriving at Boston to-morrow night, will reach Washington by Wednesday. In the meantime, the most energetic preparations for war are making in England. Every dock-yard is active, and steamers are taken up by the Government to carry troops, arms and artillery, heavy and light, to Canada, while it is understood that the first cruise of the mailed monster, the *Warrior*, will, in the event of a rejection of an English ultimatum, be made in American waters. A royal proclamation has forbidden the exportation of arms, of gunpowder, and of any material used in the manufacture of that explosive. The popular excitement was intense. Mr. BRIGHT had made a speech at Rochdale, in which he referred in the friendliest terms to the cause in which the North is engaged, and expressed a hope that a rupture might still be avoided. Mr. COBDEN had written a letter, moderate in tone, invoking a suspension of judgment. But the entire drift of opinion appeared to be in the direction of war, the Ministerial Press fanning the popular flame by promising to clear the sea of the American navy in a month; acknowledge the Southern Confederacy; and, by breaking the blockade, letting out cotton, and letting in British manufactures. A blockade of the Northern ports is also on the war programme. The London *Observer*, the more intimate mouth-piece of the Ministers, declares it would be not only proper, but easy, to cause SLIDELL and MASON to be delivered to a British frigate, anchored in front of Washington, with twelve other royal men-of-war attending as witnesses of the humiliating spectacle. The tone of the Press generally is violent and uncompromising; and little hope is expressed that the United States will make concessions. The London *Times*, indeed, declares a war to be sought by Mr. SEWARD through this transaction; and a remark said to have been made by Gen. SCOTT since his arrival at Paris, is cited as showing the insult to have been deliberately planned by the Washington Cabinet.

The effect of the war policy of the Government upon the markets has been striking. The funds have fallen three per cent.; American securities have fallen six, and Canadian securities ten per cent. The speculative demand for cotton has almost ceased, in view of the early opening of the cotton ports resulting from hostilities, while breadstuffs have advanced.

In France, the news of the *San Jacinto's* exploit has been received with profound sensation. The Press is unanimous in its condemnation; and its opinion is that the American Government will be constrained to make reparation. From the tone of articles in what are understood to be semi-official journals, it is inferred that France is prepared to make common cause with England, and that the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy, and a forcible opening of the blockade will be at once effected, upon the refusal of the American Government to make all proper amends. In the meantime, a rumor discordant with these assertions obtains currency, namely, that the Emperor NAPOLEON has offered his mediation in the matter. As the moment for such an offer will only arrive with the refusal of the United States to concede the requirements of England, the rumor is probably premature.

THE REBELLION.

Great excitement was created in Washington yesterday on the reception of the news from Europe, which was forwarded in advance of its publication in this City. It was discussed universally in the streets and hotels, and the universal sentiment, according to our correspondent, appeared to be one of defiance. There was a disposition, however, to doubt the reliability of the news. Congress is expected to adjourn on Thursday next for two weeks, to enable the members to pass the holidays at home,—consequently no important legislation is expected immediately.

We published yesterday morning most important news from Charleston, which is fully confirmed by later dispatches. Nearly the whole of that pestilent city has been destroyed by an incendiary fire, the torch being applied by a negro—a free negro, the dispatches state. The fire broke out in a sash-factory on Hazel-street, and communicated to buildings on the opposite side, when, under the impulse of a stiff breeze, the conflagration soon assumed a formidable character—aided, perhaps, (though the dispatches do not so state,) by the incendiaries. The business portion of the City appears to have been almost entirely swept away, including the Institute and St. Andrew's Halls, the Theatre, the Catholic Cathedral and the Circular Church—and last, though not least, the *Mercury* and *Courier* offices. Our latest advices are to 10 o'clock on Thursday night, when the fire was still raging, as it had been since 9 o'clock on the previous evening—twenty-five hours. Thousands of houseless persons were huddled in the streets, and supplies for their relief were being sent in from the surrounding country. But the most important announcement in connection with this conflagration is that it was intended as only one scene in the horrible tragedy of a slave insurrection. The plot is said to have been disclosed by the body-servant of a military officer, and the discoveries which had followed had created the greatest consternation. Families were closing and barring their windows, and taking other measures to secure themselves. There are rumors, also, that insurrections had broken out in the interior of the State two days before the fire, and at last accounts were still raging unchecked.

Another battle has been fought in Western Virginia, resulting in the last body of rebels west of the mountains being driven back, with heavy losses. The affair took place on Friday, at Alleghany Camp, in Pocahontas County, near Cheat Mountain. The National forces, commanded by Gen. MILROY, numbered but seven hundred and fifty men, and the rebel forces, commanded by Gen. JOHNSON, of Georgia, numbered over two thousand. The battle lasted from daylight until 3 o'clock P. M., the rebels losing over two hundred in killed and wounded, and thirty prisoners, while the National loss is but about thirty. The dispatch states that the enemy were five times driven into their barracks, from which we infer that the attack was made by our troops. The rebels subsequently set fire to their camp and retreated to Staunton, our forces having meantime temporarily retired. The result of this battle, considering the great disparity of the forces engaged, is gratifying.

Our advices from Kentucky indicate the probability of an immediate battle on Green River, between Gen. BUELL's army and the rebels under BUCKNER. On Saturday, Gen. JOHNSON, with fifteen thousand National troops, reached the river and Gen. ROUSSEAU was only seven miles distant, preparing to join him, while another brigade, under Gen. MCCOOK, was in the vicinity. Gen. BUCKNER, it is stated, was on the opposite side of Green River with twenty-five thousand men, preparing to dispute the passage, and an engagement was considered imminent. No collision had yet taken place at Somerset, between SCHOEPF and ZOLLICOFFER.

Ever since the battle of Ball's Bluff the rebels have occupied a fortification opposite Edwards' Ferry, and have also kept a considerable body of men concealed in the adjacent woods, to be ready for sudden emergencies. They were on Friday afternoon dislodged from these positions, by a fire of shot and shell from FRANKLIN's Rhode Island Battery, and forced to retire to a safer distance.

Gen. POPE, who now commands in Missouri the district of country embraced within the lines of the Osage and the Missouri Rivers, appears to be adopting the most effectual modes of overcoming the rebellion, and to be carrying them out in the most effectual manner. He keeps the troops under his command busily employed—not in masses, but in small detachments, which move out of camp with a secrecy which baffles the spies, and pounce upon unsuspecting parties of rebels with an effectiveness which is exceedingly telling. Scarcely a day passes without the capture of squads of PRICE's recruits.

The St. Louis *Democrat* learns, on what it considers very good authority, that the rebels commenced the work of fortifying Nashville about ten days ago. We presume that Gen. BUELL is aware of this fact, and is taking his measures accordingly.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana, writing from Washington under date of the 5th inst., says: "In justice to Gen. MCCLELLAN, the Commander-in-Chief, whom I met on Monday morning, and had an interesting conversation with, I must state that he repeated to me with emphasis a former declaration, that the war would be short, though it probably might be desperate, and that he saw the way clearly through to success in conquering the rebellion."

The Boston *Transcript* intimates that the *Constitution*, with part of Gen. BUTLER's Brigade, has gone to reinforce the position now held by our forces at Ship Island.

Major O'BRIEN, of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, and Captain ROBERT DWYER, of the Engineer Corps, arrived in Oswego, on Thursday, for the purpose of making an inspection into the defences of that city, and a survey of Fort Ontario. They estimate that the expenditures at that point will amount to $250,000 or $300,000. These gentlemen will also make surveys of other places on the Northern frontier.

GENERAL NEWS.

Dispatches from California, published yesterday, gave an account of a great flood which has occurred in that State, owing to a heavy rain storm. The City of Sacramento was almost submerged, the water in the houses standing from two to twelve feet deep. The losses in that city alone will probably amount to half a million of dollars. At last accounts the weather had become more settled, and the waters were slowly subsiding.

The Board of Canvassers held two short sessions Saturday, and finished comparing the returns. Another meeting will be held to-day, at 2 P. M., to pass upon the returns as footed up, and formally declare the result. The Chairman decided Saturday that in any case where there is known to have been a false result certified to by the Ward Canvassers, (as is accidentally the case with both returns of the vote for school officer in the Thirteenth District, Eighteenth Ward,) the candidate who is wronged can only obtain redress in the Courts. The City Canvassers cannot go back of the returns.

A broker named BERNARD LEVY, of the firm of L. B. LEVY & SONS, doing business at No. 146 Canal-street, was found Saturday morning, about 10 o'clock, dead in his own office, under very mysterious circumstances. His throat was cut in a most horrible manner, and from the nature of the wound he must have died almost instantly. The Coroner held an inquest upon the body, but the jury were unable to decide from the evidence by whom the wounds were caused, and therefore rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death in some manner to them unknown. The Coroner has retained the body for further investigation.

The Thirty-fifth Anniversary of the New-York City Tract Society was held last evening at Dr. ADAMS' Church, (Madison-square,) when the Annual and Treasurer's reports were read, exhibiting an encouraging condition of the Society. Addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. BOOTH, WESTON and ADAMS, and a collection was taken up.

It is denied by authority that Gen. SHERMAN was insane while commanding in Kentucky. He was the uonly subject to temporary mental aberration.

The Ninth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Wisconsin regiments are ordered to Kansas to report to Gen. HUNTER.

Capt. BAXTER, of the United States gunboat *South Carolina*, has resigned, and is now in Boston. Under his command the steamer has captured nearly twenty prizes.

The funeral of Mr. JOHN P. JACKSON, late Vice-President of the New-Jersey Railroad, was held in Newark, on Friday afternoon. Representatives of all the railroads in the State were present, and among the pall-bearers were Hon. J. W. MILLER, Ex-United States Senator, Hons. WM. PENNINGTON, H. PERRY, HAMILTON FISH, D. S. GREGORY and B. WILLIAMSON.

A more active demand prevailed for Breadstuffs, on Saturday, at essentially unchanged prices. Cotton was in brisk request, and 2,000 bales were sold, chiefly on a basis of 35c.@36c. for Middlings, ℔ lb., though some small lots were represented as having been disposed of at higher rates, and toward the close the asking prices were up to 38c.@40c. ℔ lb. A fair business was transacted in Sugars, Coffee and Spirits Turpentine. A public sale of 1,508 bbls. of the latter—the cargoes of prize vessels—passed off quite briskly. Provisions were moderately inquired for. Spices and Whisky attracted more attention, as also Wool and Whalebone. The freight engagements were limited.

Startling News from England—Imminent Prospect of War.

Our news from England this morning will give the public a startling and most unwelcome surprise. In spite of the evident exaggerations contained in our report, enough remains that is unquestionably true to show that we are on the brink of war with England, and that nothing but the highest and the steadiest statesmanship at the helm, and the cordial confidence of the public in the wisdom and patriotism of the Government, can save us from that direst of calamities. We may say at the outset, however, that dark as the prospect appears, it is by no means hopeless:—the peril may and will be averted, if that wisdom and public confidence are not withheld.

It seems to be certain that the British Government has decided, contrary to the premonitions of the newspapers by the last arrival, that the seizure of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL by Capt. WILKES, of the *San Jacinto*, was unwarranted by international law, and, therefore, an outrage on the British flag. It has decided, therefore, to represent this matter in this light to the American Government; to instruct Lord LYONS to demand a disavowal of the act, with an apology for the insult and the restitution of the men who were seized; and it is reputed that in the event of a refusal, to demand his passports and withdraw the legation from Washington. Such a withdrawal might or might not be followed by war. Probably it would; and the reports indicate that England is making vigorous preparation for that contingency.

The only indication of the specific ground taken by the Law Officers of the Crown is thus stated in the *Times* of the 28th:

"It is, we understand, the opinion of these jurists that the right of the Federal Government, acting by its officers, was *confined to the visiting and the searching of the mail packet*; that if any men or things believed to be contraband of war has been found on board of her, the proper course was to *take her into port and submit the question to the Prize Court*, which would hear evidence and argument on both sides, and would have decided the case according to precedent and authorities."

If this is a true statement of the position of the Government, it divests the case of many of its difficulties. It reduces the offense of Capt. WILKES very materially. It admits his right to visit and search the ship, but insists that he should have taken her into a Prize Court for adjudication. *We are by no means sure that our Government will not concur at once in this opinion.* Indeed, the only official utterance we have yet had on the subject leans decidedly in that direction. The Secretary of the Navy, while commending, in the warmest terms, the spirit and patriotism evinced by Capt. WILKES, complains that he did not take the *Trent* herself into a neutral port, and only forebore to censure him for this omission in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case. Neither the President, nor any other member of his Cabinet, has expressed any opinion on the subject. Indeed the Government could not properly take any action upon it until it should be officially brought to its notice by the action of the British Government. While it is altogether probable that this will be done in a very decided and peremptory manner, we are not prepared to regard it as certain that our Government will be required instantly to concede a mooted point of law under the menace of war. Still less do we believe that, unless Great Britain has already resolved upon war, she will accompany this demand with any demonstrations which should look like forcing us into any other than a perfectly free and voluntary course of action. If she does she will probably be required to disavow any such purpose as an indispensable preliminary to any negotiation whatever upon the subject.

If this preliminary difficulty shall not prove formidable, and if the paragraph quoted above states the position of the British Government correctly, it is scarcely possible that this difficulty should lead to war. The substantial fact of Capt. WILKES' action is not objected to:—and we may very well concede the point made by the law officers of the British crown, without surrendering any substantial national right.

One point is noticeable in our foreign dispatches. The comments of the Press, the language of public men, and to a very great degree the reports concerning the action of the Government, are colored by the assumption that the United States are seeking a war with England as a means of closing their internal strife; and that Mr. SEWARD has pursued a policy and held a tone indicative of such a purpose. *Nothing could possibly be more preposterous than such an opinion.* Beyond the blatant and malignant utterances of the secession Press, it has not a particle of support in any sentiment, act, or utterance of this country. It would be the height of Midsummer madness. The Government and the people know perfectly well that to plunge into a war with England now, would be simply to give the army and the navy of England to the support of the rebel cause. And while, beyond all question, any direct interference of any foreign Power on behalf of the rebels would arouse the deepest indignation of the people, and call forth a degree of national energy unparalleled since the era of the French Revolution, yet none but a madman could possibly desire such an addition to the formidable hostility which already tests the courage and the strength of the nation. Nor do we believe it will be possible for any candid man in England or America to read the diplomatic correspondence of Mr. SEWARD on this subject, without conceding the utter groundlessness of the reproaches and suspicions to which he has been subjected.

In our opinion, England and the world may rely upon it, that in this matter as in every other, the public peace will not be disturbed or hazarded by any persistence of the American Government in an unjust or unwarranted public act. If the act of Capt. WILKES was not in conformity with public law, it will be disavowed. And in deciding this point our Government will not be affected, either by the unworthy sentiments so lavishly imputed to it by the English Press, or by the more ignoble apprehension lest doing right should be imputed to a wrong motive. We see it rumored that the Emperor of France has tendered his mediation in this instance. It is a case peculiarly fitted to such a mode of settlement—and we see no reason why, if offered, it should not be accepted. But we do not believe it will be needed. We have full faith in the wisdom and the justice of our Government, and believe that if war with England can be avoided with honor, they will have no difficulty in finding the means of doing it. Nor do we see anything in this case, in its present aspect, to render a pacific adjustment perfectly compatible with the honor of both nations.

Secretary Seward's Dispatches.

It is not to be denied that, during the past six months, many of Mr. SEWARD's most devoted friends and warmest admirers have felt that there was something lacking in his public career. With, perhaps, a too ready distrust, they have listened to the little expressions circulating in society, quoted often incorrectly from his conversation, which indicated a want of proper appreciation of the dangers before the country. They have yielded somewhat to the representation that he was one of those philosophic, contemplative statesmen, suited to times of peace, and the intellectual discussions of the forum, but lacking that firmness of will and boldness of purpose requisite for the storms which have now burst upon the Republic. Forgetting the voice which, for so many years, amid obloquy and opposition, had rung out for Principle, when there were few to support it, some even went so far as to suspect their old leader of now urging disgraceful compromises with Slavery and rebellion. It was often currently whispered that Mr. SEWARD was not heartily with the Free States in their struggle, and many who had followed his banner so long, lost a little of their old enthusiasm for him. Beside these suspicions, the whole English Press and a clique of his enemies have labored to spread abroad the idea that his diplomacy was unconciliatory and hectoring, and that his aim was to unite parties at home by a war with England.

The true tests of a statesman, however, are not words caught up from private conversations, or off-hand speeches to delegattons. They are rather the line of public policy which he adopts toward foreign nations, the principles which underlie that policy, and the discretion and firmness with which he follows it. We do not hesitate to say that, hereafter, when the history of this great Revolution is being written, on these tests Mr. SEWARD will stand forward as the leading American statesman through all these years of trouble. So far from his undervaluing or misappreciating the momentous nature of the crisis, it is apparent from his dispatch of April 10 to Mr. ADAMS—recently published in the TIMES—that he was far in advance of the popular mind in his understanding of it. While to many persons here the country seemed at that time to be falling into irretrievable anarchy, he saw that "the so-called Confederate States are attempting what will prove a physical impossibility," and "if civil war for the first time in our history shall fall upon the country, that calamity will then have come through the agency, not of the Government, but of those who shall have chosen to be its open, armed, irreconcilable enemies," and he does not doubt that "when the value of the imperiled Union shall be brought in that fearful manner home to the business and the bosoms of the American people, *they will, with a unanimity that shall vindicate their wisdom and their virtue, rise up and save it.*"

These words, be it remembered, were written before the attack on Sumter, when it was supposed that a large party of the Free States were in sympathy with the seceding States!

Through all these voluminous dispatches—whose admirable style alone will make them historical—there is not an allusion or an intimation of the possibility of any compromise, or peace, or bargain with the rebellion. On the contrary, the position taken throughout is that the United States are still one; that neither nature nor policy will ever permit them to be broken; that the questions at issue between the Government and its rebellious citizens are never to be discussed with any foreign Power, nor is even an offer of mediation to be permitted to be presented. Recognition of the rebels in any manner, implies a loosening of friendship with this country; and an acknowledgment of their independence is possibly an act of hostility, and certainly a breaking off of all diplomatic and friendly intercourse. The dignity and consistency of Mr. SEWARD's position in all this correspondence are most satisfactory to the feeling of the country; and his mild rebuke to Mr. DAYTON for inquiring of the French Minister as to the meaning of a certain passage in the official newspaper, informing him that it is the habit of the American Government "*never to overhear* what the Press or the Ministers, or even the monarch of a foreign country says concerning us," is precisely what ought to be said.

If anything of a sense of justice survives in England, her journalists will retract, on reading these dispatches, what they have so persistently said as to the discourteous and quarrelsome diplomacy of Secretary SEWARD. Every letter is marked by a singular forbearance and courtesy toward England. He is most desirous of securing her good will; he alludes to those "circumstances of common descent, language, customs, sentiments and religion which recommends a closer sympathy between themselves and Great Britain than either might expect in its intercourse with any other nation." "The United States are one of many nations which have sprung from Great Britain herself. * * It has been thought by many who have studied the philosophy of modern history profoundly, that the success of nations thus deriving their descent from Great Britain might, through many ages, reflect back upon that Kingdom the proper glories of its own great career."

Even after our grievous disappointment in the Queen's proclamation, he writes to Mr. ADAMS, amicably and dispassionately, "that the two nations had indeed failed to find a common ground or principle on which they could stand together, but they have succeeded in reaching a perfect understanding of the nature and extent of their disagreement, and in finding a line of mutual, practical forbearance."

He deprecates in the strongest terms "the evils of a foreign war," and adds that, "for myself, *however otherwise I may at any time have been understood*, it has been an earnest and profound solicitude to avert foreign war, that alone has prompted the emphatic, and sometimes, perhaps, impassioned remonstrances I have hitherto made against any form or measure of recognition of the insurgents by the Government of Great Britain."

On the very day of the battle of Bull Run, with the city filled with frightened fugitives, and the prospect of BEAUREGARD's cannon thundering at the gates, he closes an able dispatch to Mr. ADAMS with these eloquent and memorable words:

"I cannot leave the subject without endeavoring once more, as I have so often done before, to induce the British Government to realize the conviction, which I have more than once expressed in this correspondence, that the policy of the Government is one that is based on interests of the greatest importance and sentiments of the highest virtue, and therefore is in no case likely to be changed, *whatever may be the varying fortunes of the war at home*, or the actions of foreign nations on this subject, while the policy of foreign States rests on ephemeral interests of commerce or of ambition merely. The policy of these United States is not a creature of the Government, but an inspiration of the People, while the policies of foreign States are at the choice mainly of the Governments presiding over them. If, through error, on whatever side, this civil contention shall transcend the national bounds and involve foreign States, the energies of all commercial nations, including our own, will necessarily be turned to war, and a general carnival of the adventurous and the reckless of all countries, at the cost of the existing commerce of the world, must ensue. Beyond that painful scene upon the seas, there lie, but dimly concealed from our vision, scenes of devastation and desolation, which will leave no roots remaining out of which trade between the United States and Great Britain, as it has hitherto flourished, can ever again spring up."

Mr. SEWARD need have, in our view, no higher niche in American history than these dispatches will give him. If nothing else of his life's work survive, these will transmit him to posterity as a statesman of consummate ability, and a patriot firm in the severest trials.

Charleston in Ashes.

It is without a single rising of vindictive joy that a rightminded man will learn the tragic tidings of what has befallen Charleston. At the same time, if the catastrophe be one of the outworkings of the train of consequences which the inhabitants of that rebellious city instituted in spurning the beneficent protection of the Government of their fathers,—what can be said other than that it is just? There are events in which God's logic does so show itself that one can but stand by and see the fulfillment of the decree of Fate.

It is but a little while ago that the haughty rebels of Charleston threatened that, sooner than submit to the National authority, they would lay the city in ashes. The threat, leaping into flame, astounds them with its horrid realization; and a thousand forms, showing pallid against the flare of midnight, and fleeing from the coming wrath, are the fulfilling of the diabolic vow. It is as in the fantasy of DE QUINCY, wherein one, lecturing on the loveliness of murder, retires from the glare and the applause, and is confronted by the ghastly form of a victim of assassination.

There is no need to conclude that, if the conflagration were really the work of incendiaries, the negroes applied the torch. For it begins to be discovered that there is another element at the South quite as dangerous as the blacks. Enough has already come out to show that the poor whites, hating profoundly the proud slave-lords, and oppressed by the conscriptions and military drafts of the Confederate Government, are thoroughly discontented and ripe for revolt. It will be remembered that at Port Royal several of this class had to be brought in chains, declaring they had nothing to fight for. They may have sought this opening for at once avenging themselves and precipitating a crisis.

If, however, as report comes to us, the conflagration be really the work of slaves in insurrection, the fact brings a terrible completeness into the logic of the event. Although special pains have been taken by the Southern leaders and journals to represent the blacks as showing no disposition to revolt, yet many denotements have of late appeared to show that the slaves are catching the contagion of fury from their masters. The same reports that tell of the conflagration speak of an insurrection that had broken out in the interior, and was still raging. Once begun, revolt will be almost certain to assume that paroxysmal shape that marks the negro nature; and one trembles to look into the chamber of horrors of which this may open the door.

But in whatever cause the conflagration, that has already consumed the very heart of Charleston, had its origin, it is impossible not to connect an idea of retribution with the event. Surely, if any place could deserve such a doom, it is the cursed city by the sea, in whose harbor the ensign of the Republic received its first wound, in being lowered to armed ingrates, their country's parricides. If it had been reserved for the soldiers of the Union, captors of Charleston, to raze it to the ground, it would have been an act of entire and perfect justice. Coming without our motion the catastrophe assumes a character all the more impressive from its very impersonality. After all, it seems the severest blows which the traitors are to receive are not to come from human hand, but are the logical outworking of the conditions these infatuated men have themselves invoked. It is the old law of compensation which runs through the Universe. The ruin in which Charleston now lies is only explicable on the ground that it is necessary that old and heavy wrongs should break up with a crash, and that the men who will not allow them to be ameliorated should expiate their crimes by their own destruction.

As we write, we have additional tidings by a vessel northward bound from Port Royal. Late on Thursday night, in passing Charleston, the city was seen still wrapt in flames, the conflagration throwing a broad belt of fiery light out ten miles to sea, and bringing out into tragic relief the form of Fort Sumter.

The Canal-street Tragedy.

We published, yesterday, the report of the Coroner's inquest in this case, and some further details will be found in this morning's paper. The verdict of the jury has failed to satisfy the public mind; and the conviction that a barbarous murder has been committed seems to be gaining strength. Certainly the interests of justice demand that further investigations should be made; and the police of the City will be guilty of a gross neglect of duty if they fail to search out every fact, and to watch closely every witness, that may contribute to disperse the darkness and suspicion which enshrouds this horrid drama of death.

A small basement room, at the corner of two of the most crowded streets in the City, was the place where the dreadful scene was enacted. In this basement office, two brothers, BERNHARD and DAVID LEVY, carried on the business of exchange brokers. Last Saturday morning the two brothers were together at 9 o'clock, as DAVID himself acknowledges. Half an hour later, the office contained no living person. DAVID had left to attend, as he says, some business appointment, and BERNHARD was found behind the office counter a lifeless corpse. With one arm laid across his breast, he was stretched out along the floor, which was inundated with his blood. His only wound was in the neck, and must have caused almost instant death. Some time after the discovery of what had occurred, DAVID LEVY returned to the office, and seems to have rendered what aid he could to the Police and to the Coroner.

The body being removed to the Sixth Ward Station-house, an inquest was held, at which the jury professed themselves unable to decide whether the wound was self-inflicted or whether it proceeded from the hand of an assassin. Instead of adjourning the inquest, as was the proper course, the Coroner and jury at once closed their inquiry, and the verdict was returned with which the public are so much dissatisfied.

We think there is ground for this uneasy feeling; for probably few persons will be able to read the evidence of Dr. JOHN BEACH, who examined the body, without an irresistible conviction that the wound which caused death could not have been inflicted by the hand of the victim himself. Among other reasons for this opinion, we may mention the fact that both sides of the neck were equally divided. And it is well known that, in the annals of suicide, scarcely a single case can be found in which a man who was not a raving maniac has ever inflicted on himself a wound at all resembling the one which Dr. BEACH describes. Competent medical authorities tell us that the shock, the loss of force and the gush of blood when one side of the neck is so deeply injured as in this case, would paralyze the arm of the suicide, and cause him to faint and drop his weapon before the opposite side could be equally penetrated. Here, however, in the case before us, the whole of the great vessels and the entire soft parts of both sides are divided to the very bone, just as if the hand that wielded the murderous weapon retained the same vigor and pitiless force from the beginning to the end of the terrible deed.

Another important inquiry is, what has become of the weapon itself? Did it drop from the hand of the fainting suicide? Was it found beside him, red with the blood of its recent victim? No sharp instrument was found near the dead man, except a pocket-knife, which was closed. It was apparently new, and lay on the counter two or three feet above, and just within reach. This was the only cutting instrument in the office. With it fatal wounds could doubtless have been given. But a heavier, sharper and very different instrument is suggested by the depth and extent of those which caused the death of BERNHARD LEVY. Besides, if it was really this weapon which did the deed, who coolly closed the knife when all was over? Was this the act of a faint, dying man, who lay so still under the fatal steel that his very shirt bosom was unstained by the torrents of blood that his own hand had shed? Or was it the cunning contrivance of a murderer, the clumsy afterthought of an assassin? To the former, earthly opinions and appearances would be as nothing; to the latter, legal evidence would be everything.

Without wishing to argue such views of this sad affair to any undue extent, we would urge our authorities to press forward the most searching inquiries. It is possible, if not probable, that this will turn out to be a deliberate, skillfully planned, premeditated murder. If so the perpetrator is at large, and is to be sought within a very limited circle. He is doubtless doing all in his power to divert suspicion and to destroy evidence. His motive was not plunder, but, perhaps, revenge. Whoever he be, and wherever he may be found, it is scarcely possible that the clothes of the assassin could have escaped entirely unstained. By this mark, perhaps, he may be known, and brought to justice.

☞ We have been requested to call the attention of the proper authorities to the fact that the buoys at Great Kills, Staten Island, are gone, and also that the buoy on the Sand Spit, at the Narrows, has been absent for the past six weeks. Notice has been previously left at the office of the Board, but thus far without effect.

THE CANAL-STREET TRAGEDY.—Some further particulars have transpired in relation to the horrible death of BERNARD LEVY, the Canal-street broker, an account of which we published in yesterday's TIMES. The body was surrendered by the Coroner yesterday to the family of the deceased for burial. That officer believes that no good would result from longer keeping it in his custody. He has a strong conviction that the case is one of suicide, and this opinion is generally concurred in.

MR. DEAN RICHMOND has presented Mrs. [illegible] FLANDERS, wife of Judge FLANDERS who is now confined in Fort Layfayette, with a check for $100, by way of exhibiting his sympathy with her husband.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

Excitement Regarding the Intelligence from Europe.

The Temper in which it is Received.

Secretary Chase's Scheme of Finance.

Measures to be Brought Before Congress.

Probable Adjournment for the Holidays.

The Late Escape of the Pirate Sumter.

Explanation of Capt. Palmer, of the Iroquois.

The Rebels Shelled Away from Edwards' Ferry.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 15.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The dispatches relative to the action of the British Government, which will appear in the New-York journals of Monday, were received by the Government this afternoon. Notwithstanding the belligerent attitude assumed, there is no disposition on the part of any member of the Cabinet to alter the plans or policy of the Government assumed in the arrest of MASON and SLIDELL.

The report of the demand of the English Government for the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL causes great excitement as it extends through Washington and is discussed on the streets and in the hotels. The sentiment of defiance is universal. It is proper to add that the better informed people keep entirely cool, and do not believe the news as to England's position to be at all reliable.

SECRETARY CHASE'S PLAN OF FINANCE.

The plan of finance proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury is now under consideration by the Senate Committee on Finance and the House Ways and Means Committee. The Secretary's views, as laid down in his able report, have been explained at length in another able and elaborate document, which is now before the Committee, together with a carefully drawn bill which it is thought will not only meet the requirements of the Government, but the general approval of the country. Greater advantages are to be offered to the banks and banking associations than they now possess. First, it is proposed to secure to the country a currency of universal value; and second, to obtain a large demand for Government bonds. It is proposed that a bureau of currency be established in the Treasury Department, authorized to receive from all the banks bonds of the United States on deposit as security for the payment of such bills as the Secretary shall certify are received in the Treasury. These bills to be made payable by the signature of the Cashier or President at the bank from whence they may be issued, in coin or demand notes. The benefits of this provision to be open to all associations for banking purposes now existing or hereafter to be organized. To add to the inducements for investing in the Government bonds, it is proposed to receive and pay out through the Government agencies the notes of such banks as have secured their currency by a deposit of the bonds of the United States in the Treasury; and to induce old institutions as well as new ones to invest their whole capital in these bonds, the Secretary intends to use such banking associations as fiscal agents of the Government, with power to collect all taxes and other dues coming to the Government, and with authority to receive and pay out all bills that are secured in the Treasury. A bill to carry out all these objects embraced in the Secretary's Report is now before the proper Committees of the two Houses, and will probably be reported in a few days. Such a bill, it is supposed, will enable the Secretary to obtain all the money he requires for twenty year bonds.

THE REBELS AT EDWARDS' FERRY DRIVEN BACK.

On Friday afternoon FRANKLIN'S Rhode Island Battery, at Edwards' Ferry, opened fire upon the rebel fortifications in front of Leesburgh and the neighboring woods, where the rebel troops have been concealed. The cannonading was kept up for six hours with shell, and it succeeded in driving back the troops to a safer distance.

When our troops crossed the river, previous to the battle of Ball's Bluff, the slaves in the vicinity on the Virginia side were of invaluable service as guides and boatmen, in transporting our troops across. When our troops retreated, two slaves, belonging to a rebel named SMART, residing south of Leesburgh, and who had thus aided our troops, reached the Maryland side and remained in our camps, and have been devoted and faithful servants. On Friday Gen. STONE sent orders to have the two men conveyed across the river under a flag of truce, to be conveyed to their master. The rebels at first refused to receive them, but on assurances being given that Gen. STONE'S only purpose was to return the slaves, they were received and the flag of truce returned. On the same day a lady who resides in Leesburgh was conveyed across, and if she and the negroes have not given full and explicit information to the rebels of the disposition of our troops, our strength, &c., it is not Gen. STONE'S fault. It is asserted that flags of truce, conveying sealed dispatches, are passing and repassing the Potomac three or four times a week at Edwards' Ferry. Yesterday a rebel officer appeared on the Virginia shore, waving a white flag. Capt. SMITH, of the Minnesota Regiment, crossed in a boat, and when he asked what was wanted, was informed that a rumor was prevalent in the camps in Virginia that Charleston had been burned, and they were anxious to see some New-York papers to learn if there was any confirmation of the rumor there. Capt. SMITH stated that as he was not a newspaper carrier, he must decline to accede to their request.

THE ARMS PURCHASED IN EUROPE.

The Government agents who have been buying arms in Europe have exceeded their authority to the amount of $100,000. The excuse is that they bought a large lot to prevent their falling into the hands of the Confederates. Secretary CAMERON has instructed them to close their accounts, and cease buying. The total number of arms bought in Europe since the beginning of the war is about 200,000. Many of them are poor in quality, and all quite inferior to American made guns. A proper encouragement of American gun-makers by making all future purchases of them, will unquestionably become the policy of our Government.

THE COMMANDER OF THE IROQUOIS.

The friends of Capt. PALMER, commanding the steamer *Iroquois*, who, it is alleged permitted the rebel steamer *Sumter* to escape, deny indignantly that there is any truth in the report. They assert that there is not a more true or loyal man in the service. He is a brother of Gen. PALMER, of the United States Army, and was born in New-Jersey.

DISPATCHES FROM CAPT. PALMER—HIS EXPLANATION.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Capt. PALMER, commanding the steamer *Iroquois*, in which he minutely relates his movements, in order to capture the privateer *Sumter*. The Government at Martinique, he says, refused to give the *Sumter* coals, but allowed her to come to St. Pierre, where she obtained a supply from English merchants. The *Sumter* had been received with courtesy at the seat of Government, and Capt. PALMER discovered, to use his own language, that "this farce of non-recognition of the Confederate flag by France and England, is played out." He had a correspondence with the Governor, the result of which, he was referred to a paragraph of WHEATON'S international law, to the effect that one belligerent could not depart from port until twenty-four hours after another had left. The *Sumter* was at that time in port, and the *Iroquois* was obliged to anchor one marine league from shore. The majority of the citizens of Port Royal were in favor of the *Sumter*, and, therefore, anxious for her escape. Being French, they sympathized with Louisiana, to which State they thought the *Sumter* belonged. Throughout his proceedings, Capt. PALMER was apprehensive and fearful that the *Sumter* would escape him, and wished she were anywhere else than under French protection, as the authorities were throwing every obstacle in his way. The Governor, however, repudiated everything like unfriendliness in reply to Capt. PALMER'S complaint. Owing to the distance from shore which the *Iroquois* was obliged to occupy, and the fact that the bay is 15 miles wide, and for the reasons above stated, the *Sumter* succeeded in escaping. The *Iroquois* followed her, but found no vessel visible on the background of the sky.

IN A DANGEROUS POSITION.

Yesterday a party, consisting of Senators HALE and CLARK, of New-Hampshire, Mr. RICE and Dr. COFFIN, of Massachusetts, Prof. PATTERSON, of Dartmouth College, and Mrs. ORDWAY, Mrs. CORNING, of New-Hampshire, and Mrs. COFFIN and Miss STEPHENS, of Massachusetts, left the Navy-yard on the steamer *Mount Washington* for Stump Neck, to visit the New-Hampshire regiment. The steamer stopped within range of the Upper and Shipping Point battery, where the party left in small boats, to be rowed a mile, and a half across the Chickomaxen Creek. They had hardly started before the rebels threw a shell at the steamer, which burst a half mile beyond. A round shot followed, which also failed in its mark. The party landed in safety, and after visiting the camps of the New-Hampshire Second and the Massachusetts First, returned. In the meantime a party of about 1,000 workmen appeared on the hill, back of the batteries, and commenced throwing up new works.

THE COMMAND AT PORT ROYAL.

Influential members of Congress have been asking the President to supersede Gen. SHERMAN in the command of our forces at Port Royal, and it is said that his removal has been decided upon.

THE MOVEMENTS OF GEN. FREMONT.

The non-arrival of Gen. FREMONT in Washington begins to excite comment, as it is known he has taken a house here, and has been daily expected for at least ten days. The truth will probably be found that Gen. FREMONT applied to Headquarters for permission to visit New-York on private business, which was granted. Permission to visit and reside in Washington is a different matter, and has not been granted, as it cannot be coupled with any military necessity or pressure of private business.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

It is regarded as settled that Congress will adjourn on Thursday next for two weeks, to enable the members to pass the Holidays at home. No important legislation will be attempted this week, though the ultra Republicans are very anxious to press through a resolution expressive of their views before Congress takes this recess.

REMOVALS TO BE MADE.

Many removals from departments will, it is thought, occur within the next two weeks, by way of appeasing the just complaints of Loyalists and extreme Republicans. The Third Auditor, R. J. ATKINSON, of Ohio, a violent opponent of the Republican Party, and the tool of COBB and CLAYTON, has been too long retained, but ten years experience and a talent for intrigue have served to keep him in his place. Over his own signature, he charged the Republican Party with the fault of the defalcation of the Democratic Treasurer of Ohio. During the entire administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, he was a faithful supporter of its worst men and measures. The removal of a few such men, of whom there are too many in the departments here; will greatly tend to restore good feeling in the Republican ranks.

CHARGES AGAINST COL. CHORMANN.

Twenty-seven commissioned officers in the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry have joined in preferring charges against their Colonel, CHORMANN.

A FARMER ARRESTED.

Yesterday a farmer residing south of Lewinsville was arrested and is now in custody. At his request a guard of our troops had been placed on his property to protect it, since which he drove some of his cattle to Centreville and sold them to the rebels.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Gen. McCLELLAN has issued an order constituting Gen. JAMES N. PALMER and Col. VAN ALLEN a Board to examine the commissioned officers of the volunteer cavalry. The Board will enter upon the discharge of its duties in this city to-morrow.

SUPREME COURT REPORTER APPOINTED.

Hon. SAMUEL BLACK, of Pennsylvania, Mr. BUCHANAN'S Attorney-General, was, yesterday, appointed reporter of the Supreme Court, *vice* HOWARD, resigned.

RETURN OF GEN. JONES FROM BOGOTA.

Gen. GEO. W. JONES, formerly Senator in Congress from Iowa, is in Washington, on his return home from Bogota, formerly New-Granada, but now United States of Columbia. During the General's residence at Bogota, of less than three years' duration, he has had to deal with three different Administrations of the Government there, and has cultivated, as in duty bound, feelings of amity with all, never reflecting for one moment to guard well the interests of his own countrymen with each Administration. At the same time, as the papers of that country show, observing and counselling his countrymen to the strictest neutrality between the two contending parties to the unfortunate revolving or civil war which has existed there for the last twenty months.

A DANGEROUS GUN.

A very ingenious piece of villainy, and of a dangerous character has just been discovered by an officer connected with the Naval Bureau. A fifty pound semi shell gun, forged by the Franklin Forge, of New-York, and bores rifled and finished by Messrs. CARPENTER & PLASS, was taken to Staten Island for trial proof, where at the ninth round it burst, and upon examination it was discovered that to cover some defects in the base of the bore an entire false chamber had been made and so nicely fitted in the gun as to defy the most minute detection, until the gun broke. Had this rifle passed the proof of ten pounds when received into the naval service afloat it would doubtless have burst, and caused loss of life and serious damage to the vessel. The forgers attribute this clever piece of villainy to the finishers of the gun.

ACCIDENT TO COL. J. H. WOOD.

Col. J. H. WOOD, of New-York, met with an accident, this afternoon, while riding on the outposts. By the breaking of his carriage, his arm was fractured. The limb was set by Dr. AVERY of the Thirteenth New-York Regiment.

EX-MINISTER FAULKNER IN WASHINGTON.

Ex-Minister CHARLES J. FAULKNER arrived here last night, and will proceed to Richmond to-morrow *via* Fort Monroe to effect the exchange of Congressman ELY for that of himself.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—At 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the body of MATTHEW KING, a native of Ireland, 40 years of age, was found on the sidewalk in First-avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. From the appearance of the body he could not have been dead very long. Some papers were found on the person of deceased which indicated that he had been in the employ of EDWARD S. JAFFRAY, of the firm of JAFFRAY & SONS, No. 350 Broadway, as a groom. The cause of his death is unknown. He was conveyed to the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house by the police, and the Coroner duly notified. ....A lad named SAMUEL CLOBURG, while flying a kite, late on Saturday afternoon, on the top of house No. 315 Stanton-street, fell through the skylight to a floor below, and was injured so seriously that he died a few hours afterward. The body was conveyed to his home, No. 88 Lewis-street, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest....At 12½ o'clock on Saturday night, a man named JOHN BROCELIN was found dead at the foot of a flight of stone steps leading to the basement of No. 378 Broome-street. He was a man of intemperate habits, and it is supposed that he accidentally fell down the steps while intoxicated. Officer GORMAN, of the Fourteenth Precinct, removed the body to the Station-house. Deceased resided in Mott-street, near Grand.....Late on Saturday night, the body of an unknown man was found in the forecastle of the ship *Julia Lawrence*, lying at Pier No. 48 East River. Deceased was light complexioned, with hair and beard partially gray; he was dressed in a Russian cap, flannel undershirt, gauze undershirt, and a cotton shirt over both; black pants, blue vest, and wore a belt around his waist; he appeared to be about 50 years of age. The body was conveyed to the Seventh Precinct Station-house, and the Coroner notified. ....The body of an unknown man was found, yesterday, floating in the water at the foot of Clarkson-street, North River. He was dressed in blue overalls and a knit shirt. It is judged that he was about 40 years of age. The body was taken to the dead-house to await the Coroner's investigation....Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of a lad, eight years of age, named JOHN CLIFFORD, who was found in the dock at the foot of Delancey-street, East River. The body had been in the water but a few hours. The lad's residence could not be ascertained.

ARREST AND DISCHARGE OF A COUNTERFEITER.—Detective Officer JENKINS, of Philadelphia, arrived in this City two or three days since, in pursuit of a notorious counterfeiter, named MEYERS. The latter is one of a large gang who, for weeks past, has been engaged in extensively circulating spurious bills in Philadelphia and other large towns in Pennsylvania. The officer succeeded in tracing MEYERS to this City, and on Friday last, after diligent efforts on the part of Detective JENKINS, aided by some of the New-York officers, MEYERS was arrested. He was put in the Station-house, and kept here until Saturday morning, at which time the Philadelphia official hoped to be able to take the fugitive with him to the latter city, there to be dealt with according to law. Instead of this, however, the prisoner—who, in the meantime, had employed counsel—was taken before one of our City Magistrates on Saturday morning, and, after a brief hearing, he was discharged upon some technical point. Mr. JENKINS protested against this, and strenuously insisted that such a course would defeat the ends of law and justice. He determined not to be baffled, however, and immediately went before another judicial officer, to whom he presented affidavits setting forth the fact of MEYERS' being a counterfeiter and a fugitive from justice, and claimed that upon those affidavits he was entitled to a warrant for his arrest. Meantime, the counsel of MEYERS had learned, by some means, that an attempt was to be made to get a warrant, and he was accordingly present to protest against a warrant being issued, on the ground that the whole matter had been adjudicated that morning before another Judge. After an exciting debate the protest proved effectual—the magistrate refused to grant a warrant or have anything further to say about it. Officer JENKINS took his departure from Court, thoroughly disgusted (as he expressed himself) with the way justice is administered in New-York.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—The house of JOHN FREAZE, No. 107 East Thirty-first street, was entered on Saturday night, and robbed of jewelry and clothing to the amount of $100. No clue could be obtained of the robber.

Thirty-fifth Anniversary of the New-York City Tract Society.

ANNUAL REPORT—TREASURER'S REPORT—ADDRESSES BY REV. MESSRS. BOOTH, WESTON AND ADAMS.

The Thirty-fifth Anniversary of the New-York City Tract Society, (and the twenty-ninth of the female branch,) was held last evening at the Church of Rev. Dr. ADAMS, on Madison-square. The church was densely crowded with an interested assemblage. The chair was occupied by Rev. Dr. DEWITT, President of the Society, and the exercises of the evening were opened with prayer and the singing of the cxxxvith Psalm. The Treasurer's report was read by WM. WALKER, Esq., from which it appeared that the collections and donations during the year amounted to $16,066 22, and the expenditures to $16,396 27, leaving a small balance due the Treasurer.

The annual report was then read by A. R. WETMORE, Esq., from which it appears that during the year the Society has had 884 visitors, who have distributed 1,016,931 tracts in different languages, containing 4,302,110 pages; 978 Bibles and 880 Testaments have been supplied to the destitute on behalf of the New-York Bible Society; 5,644 volumes lent from Ward libraries; 3,901 children gathered into Sabbath, and 424 into day schools; 524 into Bible classes; 4,395 induced to attend church; 1,297 temperance pledges obtained; 3,100 religious meetings held; 583 hopefully converted, and 458 united with various Evangelical churches.

Upon the resolution to adopt the report, Rev. B. R. BOOTH spoke in a fervent and appropriate strain, urging the immense importance of the work in charge of the Society, and the necessity of giving to it the most abundant support. He was followed by the Rev. H. G. WESTON, after which a collection was taken up and subscriptions received, and judging from the tone of the assemblage and the number of subscriptions put in, a large amount was realized. After the singing of the 603rd hymn, the Rev. Dr. ADAMS addressed the assemblage in an eloquent and stirring speech, for which, as well as those of the other speakers, it is impossible to find space. The report of the female branch, also read by Mr. WETMORE, exhibited a condition of prosperity scarcely to be expected under the existing circumstances of our country's position, and showed that as an adjunct to the City Tract Society, the ladies had contributed very great and valuable assistance.

After the close of the address of Dr. ADAMS, the Doxology was sung, and the assemblage dismissed with the benediction.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST REGIMENT VERMONT CAVALRY.

This regiment, numbering over a thousand men, with horses, arrived in this City yesterday, by way of Troy, from Burlington, Vt., at which place it had been encamped for the last nine weeks. On landing from the cars—over 130 being engaged in transporting the men and horses—the horses were taken to Bull's Head stables, in Twenty-fourth-street, near Third-avenue, where they were quartered. One man, a member of Company B, had the misfortune to slip from the platform of the car upon which he was standing and broke both of his arms. He was brought to the City, and conveyed to the Hospital, where he is being properly cared for.

The regiment, which is in all respects the finest one raised in any of the States, was recruited wholly in the State of Vermont, and comprises many of its noblest and most stalwart sons. It is under the command of Col. LEMUEL B. PLATT, who has superintended the entire work of recruiting the men, selecting the horses, and equipping the regiment. Col. PLATT is a wealthy and influencial farmer of Colchester, Chittenden County, and is a man of rare energy and enterprise. He is without military experience, but will rapidly acquire whatever knowledge may be required in his new position. He is about 45 years of age, of fine physical frame, and capable of great endurance as well as active effort. He is deservedly popular with the men of his regiment, and will make a successful and efficient commander.

At noon, the regiment will form into line, the right resting on Twenty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue. It will then march down Twenty-third-street to Fifth-avenue, from thence to Fourteenth-street and Broadway to the Battery, where it will embark.

ARRIVAL OF THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF CONNECTICUT.

The Eleventh Connecticut Regiment, Col. KINGSBURY, will leave Hartford by steamboat this afternoon, arriving in this City early to-morrow morning. The regiment will land at 8 o'clock A. M. at Pier No. 1 North River, and march through Broadway to the Park Barracks, where breakfast will be served to the men. Gov. BUCKINGHAM and suite, together with the officers of the regiment, will be welcomed by the Sons of Connecticut residing in New-York, at the Astor House, where they will partake of breakfast at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely. A national flag will be presented to the regiment in the Park at 12 o'clock, after which it will march by Broadway and Canal-street to Pier No. 41 North River, where it will embark on board steamer for Annapolis. Gov. BUCKINGHAM will receive his friends, the Sons of Connecticut and their guests, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets for the admission of gentlemen, and also for ladies, both for the breakfast and the reception, may be obtained on application to J. H. ALMY, No. 85 Leonard-street; CHARLES GOULD, No. 2 Hanover-street, or E. D. STANTON, No. 22 William-street.

COL. E. W. SERRELL'S REGIMENT OF ENGINEERS AND ARTISANS.

Three companies of this regiment, under command of Major RICHARD BUTT, will leave for the seat of war to-day. Orders have been issued for all members to be in camp by 10 o'clock A. M., and there report themselves.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 14.

It is rumored that the First Massachusetts Cavalry, which is to leave here next week, are destined for Texas.

Three hundred seamen leave Charlestown Navy-yard this afternoon *via* Fall River. Their destination is unknown.

Medical Lectures to Ladies—By Mrs. E. K. ROBERTS, (a practicing Physician,) every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at her residence, No. 79 West 38th-st., commencing always at 2 o'clock. Mrs. ROBERTS devotes her practice specially to all diseases of women, and furnishes to her patients all necessary medicines and remedies. Ample accommodations at her house for chronic patients and ladies during confinement. Personal consultations *free*; advice by letter, $1.

At Retail,
Wholesale stock of WATCHES and MUSICAL BOXES.
This latter article is one of the best FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
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Winter Style, or Festival Hat for 1862, is this day offered for inspection and sale by ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

KRAUSE—KRAUSE.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 13, in St. George's Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Schramm, Mr. GUSTAVUS KRAUSE, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY KRAUSE, of Saxonia.

ROSS—CHAMPLIN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, by Rev. Mr. J. C. Dutcher, C. PAULDING ROSS to ANNA H. CHAMPLIN, both of this City.

DIED.

HOPKINS.—In this City, on Friday night, Dec. 13, of diphtheria, LOUIS EUGENE HOPKINS, Clerk of the Commissioners of Health.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Clement's Church, this day, (Monday,) Dec. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

THURBER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 15, JAMES THURBER, Jr., late of Providence, R. I., aged 52 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brother-in-law, John H. Saffen, are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 196 West 30th-st.

HUBBELL.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 15, of croup, WALTER, infant son of Jno. E. and Elmira Hubbell, aged 4 months and 12 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 242 Bowery, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WAITE.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 15, JOHN M. WAITE, Sr., aged 49 years and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 88 Henry-st.

CANEY.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 15, ELIZABETH J., wife of William Caney, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Jackson, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 124 West 42d-st., on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 12 M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

LUDLOW.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 14, after a lingering illness, EZRA LUDLOW, Sr., in the 78th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 20 Amity-place, on Monday morning, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock.

HEARTT.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Dec. 14, MARIA, wife of Capt. Abraham Heartt, in the 68th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at 9 A. M. on Monday, from her late residence, No. 158 West 16th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

ACKERMAN.—In Yorkville, on Sunday, Dec. 15, of diphtherial croup, EDGAR S., son of James and Helen Ackerman, in the 5th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at 11 o'clock, Tuesday, from East 84th-st., corner of Avenue A, to Greenwood.

BARNET.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 15, SUSAN, wife of the late George Barnet, in the 60th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, John Macarthy, No. 83 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, to which the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

ALBERT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 14, after a lingering illness, SUSAN, the beloved wife of William Albert, in the 45th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, also the members of Lodge of Antiquity No. 11, F. and A. Masons, also the members of Fifth Company, Seventh Regiment, N. G., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, Clinton-av., between Myrtle and Park avs., Brooklyn. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BECAR.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 15, RUTH H., wife of Noel J. Becar, and only daughter of Shepard A. Mount, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, the 17th inst., at Christ Church, Brooklyn.

STEPHENSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 15, EDWARD M., son of James M. and Julia A. Stephenson, aged 1 year, 2 months and 9 days.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's paper.

PENNY.—In Greenpoint, on Sunday, Dec. 15, MARY E., wife of William Penny, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Baptist Church, corner of 4th and Colyer sts., Greenpoint, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

HOWELL.—In Frederick, Md., on Thursday, Dec. 12, ISAAC HOWELL, of Company E, Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., aged 18 years, 7 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Thomas Howell, No. 204 West 30th-st., on Monday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to New-York Bay Cemetery for interment.

☞ New-Jersey and Cincinnati papers please copy.

RICHARDS.—In Effingham, Ill., on Wednesday, Dec. 11, JAMES NICHOLAS, eldest son of the late Henry S. Richards, Esq., and Margaret S. Evertson, in the 34th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
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Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
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We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

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GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 186
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MILITARY.

CAVALRY.
HEADQUARTERS, No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1861.
By the authority from the War department, and the sanction of His Excellency, Gov. Morgan, JAMES B. SWAIN, First Cavalry, U. S. A., is now recruiting for a Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, to serve for three years, or during the war.
By the kindness of His Excellency Gov. Morgan, and of Quartermaster Arthur, the brick barracks, at the Quarantine Landing, have been assigned as the quarters of the Regiment, during its formation.
Lieut. Swain has orders to join the army in the field, for active service, as soon as the different battalions may be organized.
The uniforms, equipments and arms for the Regiment, have been provided, and will be served to the men as fast as they are enlisted.
Officers having parts of companies recruited, will be received, and organized, on application at these headquarters.
As this is probably the last and only Regiment of Cavalry that will be organized in this State during the War, those desirous of joining this branch of the service, must embrace this opportunity. JAMES B. SWAIN, First Cavalry, U. S. A., Colonel Commanding.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, now at the seat of War
The pay of soldiers in this regiment is
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH. ($17.)
A few more riggers, ship-carpenters, blacksmiths, miners, machinists, boiler-makers and wheelwrights will be received for
COMPANIES F AND H.
None but sound and competent men need apply.
Volunteers in this regiment will be under pay and furnished with quarters and rations at once, and their families will be provided for by the authorities.
One hundred dollars bounty will be paid to each volunteer when mustered out of the service.
Enlistment for three years or during the war.
Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts., New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
CASEY'S DIVISION.
Second Brigade, Col. WM. Linn Tidball, Commanding,
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.
This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts.
P. J. JOACHIMSEN, Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.
Capt. J. L. PAULDING, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. MATTICE, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

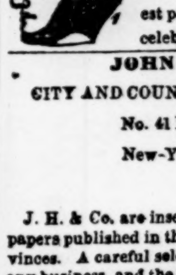
GENERAL BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.
Seamen, ordinary seamen, boatmen and others wanted for the United States Marine Artillery. W. A. Howard, Colonel Commanding. Pay $20 per month and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Also, a great inducement in the shape of Prize Money. Seamen and others joining the U. S. M. A. will find it greatly to their advantage as two complete outfits are furnished them free of all expense. Those having families can leave allotment tickets for any member thereof. Apply to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts., New-York.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
No. 476 Broadway.
WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE TAMMANY REGIMENT!—Able-bodied men are wanted to fill up the Tammany Regiment, now at Poolesville, Md. Pay and Rations commence on signing the roll. Relief for the families of married men guaranteed. $100 bounty at the termination of the war, or when honorably discharged.
Apply at Tammany Hall, Headquarters of the Tammany Regiment. Capt. DAVID HOGG, Recruiting Officer.

MILITARY SASHES.—THE BEST IN THE City, all silk, fast colors, will wash, 20 per cent. below dealers' prices, at MAGNUS BROTHERS, Manufacturers of Fringes, Cords and Tassels, No. 104 Fulton-st.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in great-est perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York.
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

TO ASTHMATICS.
SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to burn and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

American Repudiation of Debts.

To the Editor of the Oldham Standard:

SIR: The *Money Market Review* has made a statement respecting the Americans and their debts, and furnished matter for a paragraph which has gone the rounds of our papers. The statement purports to be by way of caution to the world to take care how they deal in the new "Treasury notes," or lend money to the Federal States. The writer asserts that when the old Revolutionary War of the States ended the continental currency, or, as otherwise called, Congress money, was "repudiated" on all hands; and from that day to this nothing has been done by the Federal Government to redeem in specie its solemn promises." These particulars, says the reviewer, "point a a warning which is peculiarly applicable at the present moment: is there not a danger," says he, "the Federal Government will once more in the end find it convenient not to keep its promises? History is valueless, unless we learn from what it teaches."

This same statement has of late been repeatedly made to the public. I know of one instance in which the publisher was requested to correct his error, but declined doing so, probably forgetting that maxim of the school book which teaches that the first element for "history" is truth.

That truth, in the present case, is that the Federal Government never repudiated the currency referred to, but, on the contrary, that they did their utmost to redeem their promises, and actually redeemed them, although under circumstances of great pecuniary difficulty. To question this is to be grossly ignorant of American history, because the measure by which the redemption was effected happens to have been more discussed than anything else occurring to the Americans during the same period. It was proposed by ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Secretary of the Treasury, who had been one of WASHINGTON'S Generals, and the rival, as a lawyer, of the celebrated Col. BURR. It is true that the measure met with a stubborn opposition from the Southern interest, headed by Mr. MADISON, who afterwards became President. But it was adopted, and by the enactment, chapter 61 of the First Congress, the whole of the Congress paper was taken up and funded, and by that and subsequent acts full provision was made for collecting revenue for the payment of the interest and paying off the principal of the debt thus shaped. Moreover, the separate States had issued similar promises to pay, for purposes connected with the same Anti-Boroughmonger struggle; these evidences of debt also were treated in like manner, by the same acts of the Congress. The whole together went to establish that national debt of the United States, which, as you are aware, has for sixty years or more enjoyed the most respectable patronage, seeing that, during that period, a very considerable class of its stockholders have consisted of the Sovereigns of European States, and of Lord Chancellors, Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Barons, Viscounts, Baronets, Knights, and Squires of Old England.

At the date of 1856, the debt of the Union was under $40,000,000, which is just about £9,000,000. But only a very small part of this was of the original fund, the old debt having become nearly extinguished. With all their contests against France, Algiers, Tripoli and the Indian tribes, and after the war with England in 1812, the Americans had reduced their debt by the year 1832 to no more than about £7,000,000. Of the amount more recently standing, I believe the greater portion was contracted between the years 1842 and 1848, some of it, though I forget how much, being on account of purchases of new territory.

When the creditable is so much misrepresented, one is tempted toward the opposite extreme; to beg at least some justice for the shameful. I question if even the State of Pennsylvania has ever "repudiated" her famous bonds, so continually held up to infamy. The late Mr. COMBE absolutely denied "that which Rev. SIDNEY SMITH had led England to believe," though he (Mr. COMBE) but too easily showed the impossibility of payment, and, together with that, the folly of a pastor who could emulate MARGERY DAW, straying away into the blighting regions of the ballot, and expecting gain from a process of wild speculation. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

MANCHESTER, Nov. 13. J. PAUL COBBETT.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 30
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 4
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 7
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 7
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 14
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 21
Asia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 7
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at............5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at............5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

FANCY GOODS.

ELEGANT FANCY ARTICLES IN GREAT VARIETY.

The importing house of NORTH, SHERMAN & CO., now offer their WHOLESALE STOCK of FANCY GOODS AT RETAIL For the present month only. For the convenience of buyers, especially the ladies, they have taken the store No. 449 BROADWAY, where choice selections of their stock are offered for sale. This is a rare opportunity to purchase fancy articles either for family use, or for HOLIDAY GIFTS.

The reputation of our firm is pledged to furnish our goods AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

In the assortment may be found:
Rich pearl, ivory and sandal wood fans.
English and French work-boxes and writing-desks.
Jet and gold bracelets, velvet wristlets.
Portmonnaies, wallets, fancy bags and reticules.
Head dresses and hair ornaments.
Shell, ivory and fancy combs.
Perfumery from noted French manufacturers.
Great variety of colognes in elegant bottles.
Gold pens, stationery, musical instruments, &c.
As we are determined to reduce stock, many goods will be sold at cost.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!!—FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—$150,000 worth of Ladies' Rich Furs must be sold, regardless of cost, comprising real Hudson Bay Sables, Mink, Stone, and Fitch Marten, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c., in Circular Cloaks, Carriage Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, &c. The whole stock must be sold by the 1st of January, in order to effect a clearance. No reasonable offer refused.
P. H. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st., N. Y.
N. B.—A large assortment of Sleigh Robes, Gents' Collars, &c.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY. Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices. S. GOGE, Practical Furrier

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &c., bought for ready money at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

DENTISTRY.

TO DENTISTS—WANTED, TWO DENTISTS to work; one as assistant operator; the other in the mechanical department. Applicants by mail will state their age, if single or married, in what branch they excel, wages required, and how soon they could commence, at E. & A. PRETERRE'S, No. 159 Bowery, New-York.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., NEAR Broadway, continue to extract teeth under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, with perfect success, *without pain or danger*. Superior sets inserted from $10 to $25, and warranted. Gold fillings from $1 to $3. Bone and amalgum, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Wooster, Pond, Webb and Gilchrist, Rev. Drs. Ferris, Burchard and others.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S TABLES MAY BE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES,
AT
THE CHINA WAREHOUSE.
Nos. 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Our E. J. OVINGTON having, during his late visit to the manufactories of France and England, secured great bargains in China and other goods in our line, which are now arriving, our customers may rely upon finding in our stock the very latest style as well as the lowest prices.

French China Dinner Plates, per dozen	$1 50
All other sizes in proportion.	
A beautiful Stone China Dinner Plate, per dozen	87
CUT GLASS GOBLETS	1 60
Ivory balance-handle Dessert Knives, per dozen	3 50
Ivory balance-handle Table Knives, per dozen	4 25
Elegant Mantel Vases and Bronzes, fresh from the Paris factories, at about one-half the usual price.	
Large richly-chased silver-plated double-wall Ice Pitchers	$5 00
French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$3 75 to 4 50
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, per dozen	1 20
Other sizes and Forks in proportion.	
French China Fruit Baskets, high stand	60
Dinner Services from $10 to $90.	
Silver-plated Castors, Cut-glass Bottles, from $3 upward.	

Orders by mail, inclosing the cash, faithfully executed.
All purchases over $5 delivered in New-York or Jersey City. OVINGTON BROTHERS.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE HOLIDAY GOODS.
ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
With French Embroidered Bosoms.
THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS,
Holiday Styles now ready.
SILK, WOOL, MERINO AND COTTON
Under Shirts and Drawers.
GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES,
Some New Styles.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
Elegant and New Styles.
UNION RIDING BELTS,
For Equestrians.
GYMNASTIC GOODS,
Approved Styles.
LADIES' AND MISSES' GAITERS,
Velvet, Cloth and Knitted.
KNIT HOODS, SONTAGS AND CAPS,
Fashionable Colors and Styles.
RINGWOOD GLOVES,
White and Colored.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
For Traveling.
SUSPENDERS.
UMBRELLAS,
&c., &c.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, entirely new and choice styles, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at popular prices, at
UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

REAL LACES AND LACE GOODS,
RECEIVED BY STEAMER FULTON
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open on
MONDAY, DEC. 9,
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
LACE GOODS.

In consequence of the great depression in the European markets, these goods have been purchased much under regular prices, and will be offered proportionately cheap, consisting of
COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES, COIFFURES, LACES, &c.,
In Point Applique, Point d'Alencon, and Point a l'Aiguille. CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer-st.

CLOAKS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now ready
A VERY SUPERIOR STOCK OF CLOAKS,
Of all kinds, suitable for the season. Among them many novelties, and all at moderate prices.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer-st

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering to wholesale and retail buyers, for cash and short time, at extremely low prices, their stock of
CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS, of every description,
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
AND FRENCH and AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.
Their stock of the above goods is the largest in this market, and contains a great many lines bought at auction and from bankrupt stocks, at prices lower than cost of importation, which they are able to offer at great bargains.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION,
IN GREAT VARIETY, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
At less than than the cost of importation.
2,000 yards of wool and cotton goods at 1s., worth 2s.
5,000 yards wool and cotton goods from 1s. to 2s.
And all other seasonable fabrics and
NEW STYLES EQUALLY CHEAP.
At Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.
C. H. STOOK.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
GREAT BARGAINS—CLOSING OUT AT RETAIL AN IMPORTERS STOCK OF BLACK SILKS,
FRENCH MERINOES AND BOMBAZINES,
75 per cent. below usual prices.
Splendid qualities of MERINOES, 5s. and 6s. per yard.
Elegant BOMBAZINES at $1 per yard.
BLACK SILKS, good qualities, 75 cents, worth $1.
Observe,
W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS.
At reduced prices.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
PLUSH AND LIONSKIN CLOAKS, in a great variety.
All new styles, at retail, at reduced prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

A CARD.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, calls special attention to his general stock of family MOURNING GOODS, being, without exception, the largest, most desirable and cheapest ever offered at retail.
N. B.—Full suits made up, in the best style, on short notice.

I AM READY!!!
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!!!
R. H. MACY is now opening, from the cash auctions,
1,000 FRENCH NEEDLEWORK JACONET SETS, very low.
500 doz. LADIES' LINEN HEM-STITCH HDKFS., all prices.
1,000 NEEDLEWORK HDKFS., from 2s. up.
2,000 DOUBLE-TUCK HEM-STITCH LINEN HDKFS., very low.
200 doz. SHEAR HEM-STITCH HDKFS., very low.
Full Line FRENCH NEEDLEWORK COLLARS, SETS, BANDS, FLOUNCINGS, INFANTS' WAISTS and DRESSES, EMBROIDERED CLOAKS and SACKS, closing at very low prices.
An invoice of JACONET NEEDLEWORK EDGINGS and INSERTINGS, from auction, at half the cost of importation.
Closing out POINT COLLARS, GUIPURE COLLARS, THREAD COLLARS, THREAD VEILS, &c., at very low prices.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES and LACES, LACE CURTAINS, &c., from auction, very low.
Ladies' MERINO and BALMORAL SKIRTS, very low.
Ladies' EMBROIDERED SKIRTS, from auction, closing at 20s., cost to import, $6.
Invoice of EMBROIDERED WHITE ROBES, at half the cost of importation.
HOSIERY and UNDER-WEAR, also all our RIBBONS and FRENCH FLOWERS, closing very low, to make room for our immense
CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S STOCK,
which we are now opening.
R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

BROCHE SHAWLS.
Long Black Shawls, with Broche Border, Square Wool Shawls, Long Wool Shawls and Scarfs, of all sizes, at the very lowest prices, at
LE BOUTILLIER BROS.,
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer, on MONDAY NEXT, a large lot of
CLOTH CLOAKS, at $12 each, worth $20.)
BERLIN PLUSH OPERA CLOAKS,
$12 each, (value $25.)
ALSO,
Large additions of BEAVER, PLUSH, SILK and VELVET CLOAKS, of the latest Paris styles,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY,
IN
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
consisting of
1,000 Misses' French Embroidered Sets, 75 cents—regular prices, $1 75.
900 Ladies' French Embroidered Sets, $1, $1 50, and $2—regular prices, $2 50, $3 50, and $4 50.
1,000 Ladies' Embroidered Collars, 40c., 50c., 60c., and 70c.—just half the usual prices.
500 rich Paris Embroidered Collars, $1 50—regular price, $3 50.
500 Paris Embroidered Collars, (very rich,) $1 75, and $2—regular prices, $4 to $6.
1,000 real Point Lace Collars, from $2 50 and upwards.
1,500 Lace and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, imported expressly for the Holidays.
Also—Coiffeurs, Barbes, Capes, Berthes, &c., &c.
950 pieces Valenciennes Laces; all prices.
Ladies have now a golden opportunity to purchase articles for presents, which are both useful and ornamental, at very moderate prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(late Peter Roberts,) No. 429 Broadway.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
300 ALL WOOL DELAINE ROBES.
DOLLFUS MEIGS' PRINTING, ELEGANT DESIGNS, 18 and 19 yards each, at $6 the Robe, former wholesale price $15.
500 pieces BROCHE POPLINS and EPINGLINES, CHOICE STYLES, at $1 per yard, formerly sold at $1 75.
200 ROBES DE CHAMBRES, new and rich designs, from $9 the Robe and upwards, just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BARGAINS—BONNETS.—FUR BONNETS AT $15, worth $30 and cannot be bought for less elsewhere; black velvet bonnets, at $7, $8 and $9, worth $12 and $10 each; children's hats, for holiday gifts.
L. BINNS' Millinery,
No. 581 BROADWAY. No. 581.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, 12 1-2 CENTS; nice fitting corsets, 75 cents; skirts, 50 cents, (best steel.) Also, a large assortment of dress trimmings, velvets, buttons, and small wares, &c. N B.—Alexander's Gloves. Yarn for soldiers' socks at 75c. per pound. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 18th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS SOLD AT COST!
Our sales of Fashionable Cloaks of every kind, at greatly reduced prices, will continue
UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.
A small lot of Rich Embroidered Velvet Cloaks, manufactured in Paris, will be sold at half the cost of importation.
SPECIAL NOTICE!
Cloak materials of every description. Persons furnishing the materials, and wishing to employ our operatives, can have them made up in the most approved manner, at precisely the cost of manufacture.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SHAWLS AT REDUCED PRICES.
A VERY LARGE and DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT OF
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
INCLUDING
ALL THE LATEST STYLES,
AT RETAIL, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.
An immense assortment of
RICH DRESS GOODS AND FASHIONABLE
PARIS DRESS SILKS,
AT RETAIL—MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PARIS KID GLOVES AT 62 1-2 CENTS.
500 dozen LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES,
RETAILED AT 62½ CENTS PER PAIR.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

DRESS GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
PUT UP IN DRESS PATTERNS. ALSO,
LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE LADIES.
In addition to our regular stock, we are now manufacturing a magnificent assortment of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, superbly adorned with crotchet ornaments, and specially intended for
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
ALSO,
PLUSH, FUR AND SEALSKIN CLOAKS,
now so much worn.
No lady should purchase a CLOAK without first examining our styles and prices
CLOAKS—CLOAKS—CLOAKS.
At $5, at $6, at $7, at $8, at $10, at $12.
CLOAKS AT ALL PRICES.
ALSO
A splendid assortment of
MISSES AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
W. K. PEYTON,
Excelsior Cloak House,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

NO. 759 BROADWAY.
PRESENTS FOR ALL SEASONS.
And the most agreeable favors for ladies are
TUCKER'S
BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS,
Commencing at $5.
Flowers, for decorative purposes, 12 cents per bunch.

AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
GREAT CLEARING SALE.
NEEDLEWORK DEPARTMENT.
KINZEY IS SELLING Cambric Collars 6c., 12c., 18c.
KINZEY IS SELLING Splendid Collars 25c., 37c., 50c.
KINZEY IS SELLING Guipure Collars 12c., 18c., 25c.
KINZEY IS SELLING Fine Sets, 18c., 25c., 50c.
KINZEY IS SELLING Jaconet Flouncings 12c., 15c., 18c.
KINZEY IS SELLING Worked Linen Collars 18c.
KINZEY IS SELLING Linen Collars and Cuffs 3c., 5c.
KINZEY IS SELLING Rich Lace Barbes 18c.
KINZEY IS SELLING Infants' Worked Caps 25c.
KINZEY IS SELLING Breakfast Caps 12½c., 25c.
KINZEY IS SELLING Lace Veils 6c., 12c., 18c.
KINZEY IS SELLING Edgings and Laces, 12c. piece.
KINZEY IS SELLING 1,500 pieces Ruffling, 25c. piece.
HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.
Linen Hem-stitch at 12½c., 18c., 25c.
Gents' White Linen do., 10c., 12c., 25c.
Ladies' White Linen do., imperfect, 4c., 5c.
Ladies' Worked do., 15c., 18c., 31c., 50c.
Ladies' Rich Lace do., 50c., 75c.
5,000 Gents' Hem-stich Colored Bordered, all Linen, worth 75c., 38c.
GREAT CLEARING SALE.
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
Rich Striped Plaids, cord edge Bonnet Ribbons, 9c., 12½c.
Splendid Rich Bonnet and Sash Ribbons, 15c., 18c.
200 Cartons Feathers, 3c., 6c., 9c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
500 Cartons Flowers, 3c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
Lot Lining Silks, clearing out, 18c.
Hair Nets, closing, 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
Silk Illusions, closing, 3c. per yard.
1,500 pieces Reds, Blues, Browns, Black Maroons, Greens and Fancy Silk Velvets, closing at 18c. piece.
GREAT CLEARING SALE,
MONDAY MORNING, 10 A. M.
GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
2,500 pairs very best Kids, spotted, ladies' and gents', closing at
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PAIR.
Closing out all our best Kid Gloves, 50c.
Ladies' and Gents' lined Silk Gloves, 18c.
Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves, kid finish, 25c.
Ladies' and Gents' Gloves in great variety.
GREAT CLEARING SALE,
GREAT CLEARING SALE,
GREAT CLEARING SALE,
COMMENCES 10 A. M. MONDAY MORNING.
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
Ladies' and Misses' Hose, 5c., 6c., 8c.
Gents' and Boys' Half-Hose, 5c., 6c., 8c.
Ladies' and Misses' Fleeced Hose, 12½c.
Gents' Fleeced Half-Hose, 12½c., 15c.
Misses' Merino and Lambs' Wool Hose, 12c., 15c.
Children's Fancy Wool Hose, 6c., 8c.
Gents' Half Hose, Wool and Merino, 6c., 11c., 12c., 15c. 18c.
Ladies' Ribbed Wool Hose, 12½c., 15c., 18c.
Woolen Goods, Nubias, Hoods, Scarfs, Mitts, Leggings, Sleeves, Gauntlets, closing out cheap.
1,200 Gents' Honey-comb Neck-ties, Silk and Wool,
NEW STYLE, CLOSING AT 12c.
FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
KINZEY SELLS Best Pins, Paper, 3c.
KINZEY SELLS Best Needles, Paper, 3c.
KINZEY SELLS Sewing Silk, Spool, 1c.
KINZEY SELLS Best Cotton, Spool, 3c.
KINZEY SELLS Skirt Braids, 2c.; Working Cotton, 2c.; Linen Tapes, 1c.; Rubber Combs, 3c.; Spool Cottons, 2 Spools for 1c.; Sewing Silk, 9c.; Dozen English Hairpins, 2c.; Box best Hooks and Eyes, 2c.; Rubber Cloak Buttons, 6c.; Port-Monnaies, Perfumeries, Pomades, Fancy Articles.
Large Assortment of Toys and Fancy Boxes.
Tea Sets, Games and Boxes on the lower floor.
500 VERY BEST STEEL SKIRTS, FANCY TIES, closing, 75c.
RICH NEEDLEWORK SETS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, for Holiday presents, very low.
☞ The store will not open until 10 A. M., in order to give time to arrange the goods for the day's sale.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

DRESS GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have now ready, some of the greatest bargains in Reps, Foulardines, Plaids, Printed Merinos, De Laines, Prints and other new Dress Materials.
ALSO
An immense assortment of
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, EMBROIDERED SETS and EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
at much less than cost.
KID GLOVES, CLOTH GLOVES, LINED GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.
No. 305 Canal st., near Broadway.

LARGE ADDITIONS
Will be made to our
POPULAR STOCKS OF
MOUSSELINE DE LAINES,
ARABELLAS, PLAIDS and PRINTS, cut in DRESS-LENGTHS for the convenience of our customers.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MILLER & GRANT, 703 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER,
ON MONDAY, THE 16TH INST.,
THREAD LACE COLLARS,
THREAD LACE VEILS,
POINT AGUILLE COLLARS,
At one-half their value—suitable for Holiday Gifts.

POPULAR SILKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
LARGE ADDITIONS HAVE BEEN MADE
TO OUR 6s., 7s. and 8s. STOCKS.
SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEARS PRESENTS. PLEASE EXAMINE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MOURNING GOODS.
A FULL STOCK
Just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS.
1,000 Thread Lace Veils, from $2 50 upwards.
Also, Coiffeurs, Barbes, &c., just opened.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late P. Roberts, No. 429 Bowery.

AT DEPERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY, all kinds of Children's Cloaks, Dresses, Blankets, Sacques, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, Infants' Caps, Zouave and Garibaldi Costumes, &c., ready-made and made to order. Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Night-gown Yokes; also, Ladies' ready-made Chemises, Night-gowns, Night-caps, Breakfast-caps, Zouave Chemisettes, Fluted Handkerchiefs, &c.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING, AT RETAIL,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
OF
SHAWLS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS,
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
OF
BLACK SILK CLOAK VELVETS.
A large Stock still remaining, (and all of our own importation,) manufactured
EXPRESSLY FOR OUR RETAIL TRADE,
FULL TWENTY PER CENT. UNDER REGULAR PRICES!
The reduction is real, and the assortment most complete
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

EVENING DRESSES AND DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have on hand
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT
OF
ILLUSION LACE
AND
TARLETAN ROBES,
IN THE LATEST STYLES,
WHICH THEY OFFER AT A QUARTER THE IMPORTATION COST.
Also, a full assortment of TARLETAN and other
EVENING DRESS GOODS.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COPYIST.—A LADY WISHES EMPLOYMENT in copying at her own house. Address MANUSCRIPT, Brooklyn Post-office.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION for a most respectable Protestant young woman, (Scotch,) in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress, or as laundress; has no objection to do general housework; will be found to be of a willing and obliging disposition. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or laundress and seamstress; understands her business perfectly: has the best City reference as to general character and capability; would go a short distance in the country. Call, from 9 to 5 o'clock in the evening, at No. 2½ 6th-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook, in all its branches, meats, poultry, pastry, soups and jellies, game and mock turtle soups. Wages, $9; City or Westchester County; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent cook and baker, and pastry and puddings, &c., soups. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 62 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation as such in a private family; is thoroughly acquainted with her business, and has had long experience; understands both English and American styles of cooking, and has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 158 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as a first-rate meat and poultry cook; understands jellies, soups and game: no objections to a first-class boarding house, or to go a short distance to the country; and is a good baker; the best of City reference given. Can be seen from 9 A. M., until 5 P. M., at No. 2½ 6th-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook and to assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuits; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and waitress, laundress, or to do general housework, by a very nice colored young woman, who is an excellent cook, and has the best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a highly respectable and well-recommended woman, in the above capacity; is a first-class cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; will do her best to please her employer in every respect. Call for MARIA, at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit, pies and plain cakes; is a superior washer and ironer; one year's City reference. Can be seen at No. 173 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—AN experienced Protestant woman wishes to engage as above; is a good cook, baker, &c.; is a first-rate laundress; is neat and tidy; can be well recommended Call at No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 7.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American widow lady, without incumbrances, a situation as housekeeper; has had experience and is fully qualified to hold such a position. Inquire for Mrs. B. B., No. 160 West 12th-st., near 7th-av. References given and required.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as first-class laundress in a private family; can do French fluting and fine muslins in the neatest styles; or would be willing to go as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; perfectly understands the care of a baby from its birth; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A situation wanted by a native of Dublin, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; advertiser can operate on Grover and Baker's Machine; can cut out and make children's frocks in the neatest manner; will be recommended by Counselor Boardman, whose service she has left; is a Protestant; can be heard of for three days. Address C. M., Box 125 *Times* Office.

AS PLAIN COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted (either in the City or country) by a smart, industrious servant girl; is an excellent washer and ironer; neat, obliging, and trustworthy; will try to please, at moderate wages, and refers to her late employer. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

AS WET NURSE.—A WET NURSE WITH A fresh breast of milk and good City reference, wants a situation. Inquire at Employment Society Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A GOOD WAITRESS, to go to Staten Island. She must have good City references. Apply, to-day, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at No. 51 Clinton-place.

TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN &c.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant American young girl, to take care of children, and make herself useful. Good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 113 Canal-st., between Christie and Forsyth sts., fifth floor, front room.

MALES.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO BECOME interested in the practice of a law office. He has been a practicing lawyer, but of late has withdrawn from business. Some valuable considerations, of a nature immediately connected with the legal profession, would be offered for this privilege. Address X. Y., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation by a single man as groom or coachman; has good City reference from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 68 West 9th-st., private stables, bet. 5th and 6th avs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a man who will be found faithful and trustworthy, with good City reference. Call or address M. C., No. 45 Franklin-st., second floor, between Broadway and Elm-st. Can be seen for the entire day.

HELP WANTED.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE French girl as seamstress and wait upon two little girls. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., at No. 11 East 26th-st.

SEVERAL SHEET IRON WORKERS wanted, who understand making stove-pipes and sugar moulds. Inquire at Nos. 401 and 403 Cherry-st.

WANTED—ABOUT 8 OR 12 CARPENTERS FOR trimming inside work. Apply at Cozzens' Hotel, West Point, N. Y. LITTLE & KELLY.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT FROM THE United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 2,473, dated March 17, 1858, to John C. Cheeseman, Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt and John A. Collier, Executors of Stephen B. Munn, for Ten Thousand Dollars, with interest at four per cent. from date. All persons interested are required to show cause, within six weeks, why a new certificate shall not issue in lieu of that lost.—Dec. 3, 1861.
JOHN C. CHEESEMAN,
CORNELIUS V. S. ROOSEVELT, } Executors.
JOHN A. COLLIER,

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY NIGHT, Dec. 7, going from New-Haven Dépôt, through 4th-av. to 14th-st., a lady's hat box, marked Mrs. M. Clark. The above reward will be paid on returning the same to New-Haven Dépôt, 4th-av and 27th st.

STOLEN BY A PICKPOCKET—COUPON for semi-annual interest ($35) on First Mortgage Bond, No. 169, Harlem Railroad Company. Payment has been duly stopped. A. M. H.

FOUND—IN THE STORE OF THE SUBSCRIBERS, a WATCH CASE, which the owner can have at the desk by paying for this advertisement.
GEO. SLOANE & CO., No. 593 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Monday,) Dec. 16,
at 12½ o'clock, at the
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
A good variety of CITY INSURANCE and BANK STOCKS, BONDS and other SECURITIES, suitable for investments. For full particulars see *World*, *Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 52 William-st. NEXT REGULAR SALE ON THURSDAY, Dec. 19, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock, in front of our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.,
VALUABLE BLOOD HORSES,
The celebrated *Princess Clotilde*, iron-gray mare, 5 years old, 16 hands high, out of *Charlotte* and *Messenger*; a very stylish, fast-trotting mare, for which Mr. Monnot refused at one of his sales $800 for her.
Monte Cristo, brown gelding, foaled May 7, 1856, by *Executor*, out of the thorough-bred mare *Kate Cole*; whole pedigree will be given at the sale—from stock of Mr. Monnot.
Charley the Leaper, a fine, well-trained saddle-horse; a fine leaper, and well broken to double and single harness, 7 years old, out of thorough-bred *Jackson*.
Also, one fine English saddle and bridle. The whole of the above are sold only on account of the owner leaving the City.
One double-seated wagon and pole, with shifting top, seat extra, built by Jno. R. Lawrence to order, and but little used; cost over $350.
One set of double medium harness, first-class brass-mounted, used three times, made by Wood Gibson; cost $200.
One set of double sleigh harness, made to order, by Dunscombe, and cost $160. One set of single harness.
One superior lady's side-saddle, by Gibson, cost $70.
One Lady's riding bridle. Gent's saddle and bridle.
One pair of Gibson's best blankets.
Three elegant foot blankets. Two English Hawthorn whips.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 3 Pine-st., by order of administratrix, the entire private library of the late D. Lynch Lawrence, comprising about 2,500 volumes, among which may be found: Vernon Gallery, by Hall; Wilkie Gallery, Gems of British Art, Royal Gems, Hogarth's Tableaus, Smith's Ancient Costumes, Indian Tribes of North America, by McKinney; Richardson's Correspondence, British Essayists, Washington's Writings, by Sparks; Rees' Cyclopedia, Finden's Tableaus, Travels in North America, by Maximilian; Humboldt's Melastomes, Boswell's Johnson, Antiquities of England, very old; Life of Christ, very old; Life of Washington Irving, Works of Daniel Webster, Memoirs of Napoleon, Hildreth's United States, Highland Clans, by Logan; Audubon on Birds and Quadrupeds, Voltaire's Works, Ireland's Hogarth, the Works of Cooper, Fielding, Sterne, Josephus, Burke, Goldsmith, Cowper, and various other well-known authors. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the cabinet warehouse of James E. Palmer, successor to William Palmer, No. 70 East Broadway, near Market-st., the entire stock of cabinet furniture, all of which was made expressly for custom trade; will be sold without reserve to close the business, consisting of in part as follows, viz.: Rosewood suites in muslin, rosewood etageres, rosewood and mahogany bookcases, oak and black walnut extension tables, rosewood and mahogany centre tables, bureaus, washstands and chairs, King's patent chairs, bedsteads, music racks, rockers, lounges, cribs, &c., &c. The attention of parties desiring first-class furniture is particularly called to this sale, as every article is of the best work and latest styles, and will positively be sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, at the warerooms of Albert Kunze. By EDW. SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the warerooms No. 654 Broadway, all of the elegant stock, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, do. etageres, centre-tables, bedroom suites, black-walnut parlor suites in reps, black-walnut bedroom suites, buffets and extension-tables, black-walnut bookcases, library and dining-room suites, black-walnut hall furniture, easy chairs, lounges, crapeau and fancy chairs, &c., &c. The furniture is now on exhibition, and the attention of those in want of fine furniture is respectfully called to this sale, as the furniture is of the very finest quality, and will be positively sold without reserve.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MUSICAL BOXES, ACCORDEONS, CLOCKS, PAINTINGS, PARIAN AND BRONZE FIGURES.—At 10 o'clock, on TUESDAY, at No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of elegant parlor, chamber, library and dining room furniture en suite, armoir-a-glace, secretaries, bookcases, canterburies, buffets, extension tables, lounges, &c.
At 12 o'clock, an invoice of superb musical boxes, accordeons, bronze and marble clocks, Parian ware, Oriental shells and fancy goods. Particulars to-morrow.

B. H. SEIXAS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—THE ENTIRE CONTENTS of China Hall is now removed to the second story of Room No. 555 Broadway, over Wm. Taylor's Ladies' Saloon; sale will commence on THURSDAY, Dec. 19, and sold without reserve, for cash only, under the direction of the assignee. The stock consists of dinner, breakfast, toilet and tea sets, mantel ornaments, plated ware, cutlery, japanned tea trays, a large quantity of granite ware; glass, rich Bohemian, cut, crystal and molded, selected for family use by the former proprietor, C. C. Leigh. The goods are now ready for examination.
WM. TAYLOR, Assignee.
Catalogues can be procured the morning of sale.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF SEASONABLE READY MADE CLOTHING.—2,500 pieces, to pay advances, without reserve. A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, No. 23 Bowery, will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of English and French cloth and cassimere sack, frock, and business coats; pilot, beaver, felt, and Petersham overcoats; cassimere, fine doeskin, and satinet pants; silk, satin, valencia, velvet, plush, and cassimere vests; a large lot of tailoring and furnishing goods, &c., &c.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st., a superb importation of Carrara marbles and alabaster goods, rich Bohemian glassware from the royal manufactory at Prague; rich silver-plated goods, parian ware, bisquet and decorated china, bronzes, clocks, fine paintings, articles of virtu for holiday presents, Japan goods, &c. Signor L. Topi, of Florence, Italy, respectfully announces the above sale. It will be peremptory. Full particulars in time.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF boots, shoes, brogans and rubbers, at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st. This sale will consist, in part, of prime grain calf and thick boots, fresh from manufacturers, and well adapted to City and country trade, to which we would invite the attention of buyers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
SHERIFF'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Dec. 16, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., by order of the Sheriff, the magnificent historical painting of "The Rescue of Silvia," by Signor Rossi. By order.
B. REILLY, Deputy. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.
Also, to close a mortgage, several beautiful framed engravings, representing Scriptural subjects.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 59 West 14th-st. Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays and Mondays and Thursdays. An Evening class for gentlemen—Mondays and Thursdays, at 7½ P. M.—has now commenced. Private classes and schools attended.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DIARIES FOR 1862—ALL SIZES AND styles, for sale by the publishers,
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

MACHINERY, &C.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR MACHINES.—Messrs. Aspinwall & Woolsey's patent.—GEORGE B. HARTSON, No. 111 East 42d-st., continues to execute orders, and gives his personal attention to the erection of the above machines, and will also furnish plans and estimates for complete sugar refineries, with all the latest improvements.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works at Paterson, N. J., or at dépôt and store No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

CALORIC ENGINE.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, a small Ericsson's caloric engine to pump water. Address Box No. 1,631 New-York Post-office.

SKATES.

SKATES.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE English Skates for sale to the trade by WILLIAM IRVING, No. 20 Cliff and No. 245 Pearl-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A gentleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in a private family. No. 419 West 23d-st., near 9th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN WANTED.—A gentleman of quiet habits desires a pleasant room, with partial or full board, in a private family, in the near vicinity of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Address, with name or residence, B. B., Box No. 3,208 New-York Post-office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A handsome suite of rooms on second floor—also single rooms suitable for gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, of pleasant social habits, desire to let, with board, two rooms and bedroom on second floor, furnished or unfurnished, to single gentlemen or a family. Bath on same floor. An agreeable and good home guaranteed. Address "HOME," Box No. 2,495 New-York Post-office. House only three squares from Wall-st. Ferry. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A GERMAN FAMILY OF THE highest respectability can accommodate four single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with elegant rooms and first-class board, (French style.) at No. 20 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged. French and English spoken.

EIGHTH-STREET—NO. 38 CLINTON-PLACE.—A parlor and bedroom to let, for two gentlemen, at $6 per week; also, one parlor and bedroom, at $8 per week, suitable for two or three gentlemen wishing pleasant and comfortable rooms. Call and see the rooms. House first-class.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife; private family preferred. Willing to pay a fair price for good accommodations. Address, with full particulars as to location and terms, H., Box 1,128 Post-office.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, on the first or second floor, with or without partial board, to gentlemen. The house contains the modern improvements. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FRENCH BOARD—IN A SMALL PRIVATE family; house first-class; modern improvements. Price moderate. No. 166 East 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

NO. 193 FOURTH-STREET.—A PLEASANT bedroom for a young gentleman, to let with full or partial board; location unsurpassed; and terms moderate. Apply at No. 193 4th-st.

A FAMILY WITHOUT CHILDREN, WISH a child from one to three years old, to board. Apply at No. 77 Avenue A, between 5th and 6th sts., third floor back room.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, Columbia County, N. Y.—Jan. 3, Winter term opens. Special advantages. Military drill under an experienced officer. Classical instruction given by a Yale graduate. Two gentlemen professors in piano music; Madam Stephani instructs in vocalization; native teacher instructs in French. $120 a year pays board and tuition in common English; $200 a year pays the whole bill, including all extras.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AT RENVILLE'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, NO. 362 BROADWAY.—Fifteen years' unparalleled success in fitting young men for every department of business, Bookkeeping, Mercantile Penmanship, and Arithmetic. Full practical course $15. Writing department conducted by W. C. Hoogland, for many years with Goldsmith.

A GOOD HANDWRITING TAUGHT AT GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 335 Broadway, or at No. 6 4th-av., in ten lessons of one hour each. Young men must apply in vain for situations in New-York offices if they are not good penmen. Indeed, for whatever position they apply, the handwriting is first noticed. Terms reduced for this month.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—AN EXperienced teacher, with a beautiful and healthy location near the City, has two vacancies, ages from 8 to 14 preferred. Terms reasonable. Address A. B., Box No. 618 New-York Post-office.

A SELECT CLASS, FOR THE STUDY OF German, will be opened by one of the most successful teachers. For particulars, inquire of GEO. S. PETRIE, Esq., No. 44 Park-place, New-York.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, who has had experience in teaching, desires a situation in a private family; is well qualified to teach English, Latin and French languages, and drawing; the best of references given. Address H. C. D., Groton Post-office, Mass.

AS PROFESSOR OF FRENCH.—A French gentleman and wife, having had a long experience in teaching, wish to find a situation as Professors of French and Music in a school, city or country. Address N. B., Union-square Post-office.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY, MUCH experienced in teaching, is open to an engagement as visiting governess in a first-class family. Highest reference given. Address No. 236 West 28th-st.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.—A farm of 20½ acres, situated about half a mile east of Hart's Village, and 16 miles from Poughkeepsie, and 8 miles from the Harlem Railroad Dépôt, at Dover Plains. The mail stage passes to and from Poughkeepsie daily. A good boarding and day school within about 1¼ miles, and meetings of different persuasions within a short distance. The dwelling-house is nearly new and modern built, 26 feet front by 36 feet deep on the ground. The first floor consists of a hall, two good-sized parlors, with an extension room connected by sliding doors; a lodging-room, bath-room, and water closet. Second floor, four good-sized lodging rooms, with large garret above, a wing attached to the main building for dining-room and library, with two good lodging rooms, and store room above, with a private stairway. A large cellar under the whole. A kitchen, wash-room, and milk-room, with water constantly running into the wash-room, and to the barn-yard. A large barn, 26 by 54 feet; a young orchard just coming into bearing, of apples, pears, plums, and cherries. Also, grapes, currants, strawberries, Antwerp raspberries, Lawton blackberries, &c., with a great deal of shrubbery about the place.
Also, a farm of 20¼ acres on the opposite side of the Turnpike. On the premises is a cottage and a tenant house, with a stable for two horses, and a large barn 30 by 60 feet. Will be sold separate or together. For terms, &c., apply to L. BARROW, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER wants to sell a good farm containing 242 acres of land, situate in the County of Seneca, and State of New-York, on the east shore of Seneca Lake, eight miles south of the village of Geneva. The farm has first-rate fruit, 50 acres of woodland, no broken or waste land, well watered, and eight miles north of the State Agricultural College. The subscriber will sell very cheap; has comfortable farm buildings. HUGH CHAPMAN, Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY DWELLING No. 22 West Washington-place. Contains all the modern improvements. It is in a most desirable neighborhood, and has just been put in complete order throughout. Will be sold on moderate terms, and immediate possession given. Apply at No. 29 Maiden-lane, WEYMAN & GODDARD.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.—A STORE TO LET on 8th-av., 18x65; also, two shop rooms, one 18x25, and one 25x40 in 33d-st.; and several houses and lots for sale in different parts of the City, at very low prices; also, a fine place at Mount Vernon, will trade for City property. Apply to WILLIAM BEDELL, No. 177 West 33d-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms, 200x45 feet; engines, 1,000 horse-power.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO 99 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 22 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, or No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—TO PURCHASE OR lease, a strictly first-class house, not basement, either on or very near 5th-av., below 23d-st., at a price to suit the times. Address, with particulars, Box No. 1,974 Post-Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WANTED, A GENTLEman of respectability, with a cash capital of from $2,000 to $3,000, to join the advertiser, with an equal capital, in establishing a business in Washington City for the sale of merchandises, for which there is a good demand at a profit of from 70 to 100 per cent. The highest references given and required. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 4,663 Post-office, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts or the City of New-York of 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 20 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.
EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD FOURTH MORTGAGE.—Holders of Trustees Certificates for Fourth Mortgage Coupons in arrear are notified that on and after the 16th inst., payment will be made at the office of the Receiver, at the foot of Duane-st., of the Coupons of April and October, 1859, for which certificates have been issued (with interest from May 1, 1861, to Dec. 15, 1861.) out of the balance in the Trustees' hands from assessments, and out of the net earnings of the road applicable to that purpose, under the order of the Supreme Court—Dec. 13, 1861.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY, J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, } Trustees.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF THE ASSENTING CREDITORS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. Co., No. 29 William-st.

HOLDERS OF LAND GRANT, AND OF 2d Mortgage Eastern Division, Bonds, not deposited with the Trustees, under the agreement of Oct. 3, 1861, before the 21st of December, 1861, are hereby notified that they will be required to pay in cash an assessment on all bonds presented to us, for the benefit of that agreement, after that date, for the purpose of paying expenses incurred by delay and litigation. By order of the Trustees.
Dec. 9, 1861. N. A. COWDREY, Sec.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—

Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3½ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.
By order, WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Tenders for the sale of $33,000 Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company will be received up to the 16th of December inst. by the undersigned Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company. Tenders may be made for the whole or any portion of this sum.
SAMUEL SLOAN,
EDWARD JONES,
J. B. JOHNSTON.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, on the 20th day of December, instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 11th inst., and reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 21st inst. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, SYLVANUS S. WARD, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after the 20th of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th inst., inclusive. R. T. COMPTON, President.
THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of (4) four per cent., payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

TO CAPITALISTS.—MONEY INVESTED FOR Capitalists on Bond and Mortgage, without charge to the parties having money to loan. CLARK & GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st., American Exchange Bank Building.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF MILWAUKEE CITY Bonds, issued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, may exchange the same for Second Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, by applying to W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNISHED the War and Navy Departments cashed by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

$4.000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on four Central Park lots, between 84th and 85th sts., near 5th-av. Address Box No. 220 Yorkville Post-office.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 98 cents

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from
WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge. His office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of SAML. B. SCHENCK, late of the town of Fishkill, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, THOMAS J. B. SCHENCK, one of said administrators of said estate, at his office, in Matteawan, in the town of Fishkill, on or before the 26th day of April next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said administrators out of said estate.—Dated Oct. 21, 1861. T. J. B. SCHENCK.
n4-law6mM*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE creditors of the late firm of Messrs. JAMES BROOKS & CO., that they are requested to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, at his office, No. 28 Ferry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January, 1862, with a view to a dividend. HENRY G. LAPHAM,
n18-law6wM* Assignee of James Brooks & Co.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Office, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts.
Stock Capital, (all paid in;)....$500,000
Assets, Nov. 1, 1861....1,047,436
Liabilities....14,550
Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at the lowest rates consistent with security, and divides
THREE-FOURTHS OF THE NET PROFITS
of the business annually to holders of its policies, in scrip bearing interest.

1st Dividend to customers,	July 9, 1857,	33⅓	per cent.		
2d	"	"	"	8, '58, 50	"
3d	"	"	"	14, '59, 50	"
4th	"	"	"	12, '60, 45	"
5th	"	"	"	5, '61, 35	"

H. H. LAMPORT, Sec. GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
CYRUS PECK, Assist. Sec.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, Dec. 6, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1862, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with seventy thousand gallons of the best quality, pure, Winter-strained Sperm Oil, to be divided into these lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside the Government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity, each of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

Either lot or all of them may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The three lots will be delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1, (23,000) twenty-three thousand gallons on the 1st day of April, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2, (32,000) thirty-two thousand gallons on the 1st day of June, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3, (15,000) fifteen thousand gallons on the 1st day of October, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be the best quality pure Winter strained or bagged sperm oil, free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations, and that it will remain in a sufficiently fluid state for free burning in lamps at a temperature of 32° or lower of Fahrenheit's standard thermometer.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz: for specific gravity, by burning to determine the length of time the oil will burn in untrimmed capillary or jacket lamps, the amount of residuum in each lamp after it burns out, and, if necessary, any proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a customhouse or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of them, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than that specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for lighthouses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.
THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ———, of ——, State of ———, hereby offer and agree to furnish and deliver at ———, agreeably to the provisions, and in conformity to the terms, of the advertisement of the ———, from the office of the Lighthouse Board. Should ——— offer or bid be accepted, ——— request to be informed at ———, and that the contract may be forwarded to ———, for signature and certificate. (Signature.)
(Place.)
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guaranty that in case the foregoing ———, of ———, be accepted, ——— will, within ten days after the acceptance of said ———, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to deliver the ——— of oil proposed, in conformity to the terms of the advertisement hereto appended, under which it was made. And in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest bidder,
Witness: } Sureties.
(Place.)
(Date.)

I hereby certify, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient. (Signature.)
(Place.)
(Date.)

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE.—Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1861.—Proposals are invited at this office, until the 20th instant, for Zouave Leggings of Russet Leather, or other suitable material; and of Linen or Russia Sheeting; to be 11½ inches high. Samples of the Leggings to be sent with the proposals, stating prices. G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—DECEMBER AND JANUARY —HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer, HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday,* Dec. 13, 2 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 7½ A. M.
Monday, Dec. 16, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 17, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 18, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 9 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 8½ A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 10½ A. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 8½ A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 24, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 24, 12½ P. M.
Wednesday, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, Dec. 26, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Dec. 26, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Dec. 27, 10½ A. M.	Friday, Dec. 27, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Dec. 28, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 30, 7½ A. M.
Monday, Dec. 30, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 31, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 31, 2:20 P. M.	Thursday, Jan. 2, 8½ A. M.
Friday, Jan. 3, 7 A. M.	Friday, Jan. 3, 10 A. M.
Saturday, Jan. 4, 11 A. M.	Monday, Jan. 6, 8½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before HIGHLAND LIGHT.

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of COX & POWERS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. EDWIN COX will settle all outstanding business and sign the name of the firm in liquidation. EDWIN COX,
BATAVIA, N.Y. Dec. 7, 1861. JAS. E. POWERS.

The business formerly conducted under the firm of COX & POWERS, at 54 Main-st., Batavia, N.Y., will be continued by the undersigned on his own account.
BATAVIA, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1861. EDWIN COX.

FINE OLD WINES AND BRANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WM. HUGHES & SON are now selling the best old Bourbon, Monongahela, Scotch, Irish and Rye Whiskies at the lowest market prices. A variety of fine brandies and gins constantly on hand. Also an assortment of syrups and cordials for bar and table use. We ask particular attention to our fine old cider brandy, port, sherry, Madeira, claret and other wines in variety. WM. HUGHES & SON, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., N. Y.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec'r. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, December 18.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, December 25.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
GLASGOW....SATURDAY, Dec. 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 28
EDINBURGH....SATURDAY, Jan. 4
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
TUESDAY....Jan. 7, 1862 | MONDAY....March 3
TUESDAY....Feb. 4, 1862 | SATURDAY....March 29
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 18th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the AFRICA, from 1 to 2 P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. Passports must be ready for examination.
The AUSTRALASIAN will sail Jan. 1, 1862.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REMITTANCE TO IRELAND, &c.—TAPSCOTT & CO. continue to draw drafts, as they have done for the past twenty-five years. Those wishing to remit money to their friends can be supplied with drafts for any amount, payable on demand in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, by applying at their old-established place of business, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES free of charge, upon proofs made before him.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success.*

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhoea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye lids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—LADIES' TRAVELing and Shopping Bags, Jewel Cases, &c., &c.—a beautiful and useful article for presents. JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st.

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY.—BROWER'S PATent water-proof composition is warranted to make boots and shoes impervious to water, and last as long again. It should be used at all seasons, as it saves half of your shoe money. For sale everywhere.
A. BROWER No. 4 Reade-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Under the management of
Messrs. G. L. FOX and J. W. LINGARD.
Treasurer....Mr. G. C. Howard

UNFOUNDED REPORT.
It having been industriously reported that the great feat now performed at the Academy of Music by
WILLIAM HANLON
had been prohibited by the City authorities on account of its
PROBABLE DANGER,
the management beg leave to assure the public that
NO SUCH PROHIBITION
has been received by them.

In consequence of the
EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS
AND
ABSOLUTELY UNEXAMPLED APPLAUSE
with which
THE MARVELOUS ACT
OF
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
ON THE TRIPLE TRAPEZE,
BY
WILLIAM HANLON,
Assisted by his two brothers, George and Alfred, has been received, as well as the
UNANIMOUS ENCOMIUMS
which have been published on it by the
WHOLE OF THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PRESS
IN NEW-YORK,
Including the
HERALD,
TIMES,
TRIBUNE,
WORLD,
SUN,
EVENING EXPRESS,
EVENING POST,
SUNDAY TIMES,
SUNDAY ATLAS,
SUNDAY MERCURY,
LEADER,
SUNDAY COURIER and
SUNDAY DISPATCH,
it will be repeated.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1861,
The G. L. Fox troupe of Pantomimists
Will appear in the
GRAND SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME,
L'OGRE;
Or, LE PETIT JEAN,
Written and composed by G. L. Fox.
After which
WILLIAM HANLON
will perform his
WONDERFUL FEAT,
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA
Will be conducted by....CHARLES KOPPITZ
Valse de Zampillaerostation....Mr. A. HANLON
POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Parquette and Balcony....50 Cents.
WHERE SECURED SEATS MAY BE OBTAINED
WITHOUT ANY EXTRA CHARGE.
Seats in the Private Boxes....75 Cents.
Amphitheatre....25 Cents.
The Box-Office will be open on Monday, and each succeeding day, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.
The doors open at 7¼; the performances commence at 8 o'clock.

On SATURDAY, Dec. 21, 1861,
THE ONLY GRAND MATINEE.
WILLIAM HANLON,
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
THE G. L. FOX TROUPE IN PANTOMIME.

CONCERT BY THE SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND,
at the
UNION BAZAAR, NO. 446 BROADWAY,
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 16,
PROGRAMME:
PART I.
1—Overture, Stradella....Flotou.
2—Duetto, (Parigi o Cara,) Traviata....Verdi.
3—March, Carnival....Grafulla.
4—Aria, (Come poteva un angelo,) Lombardi....Verdi.
5—Semil Polka....Strauss.
6—Quartette, (Di tanti Regie,) Semiramide....Rossini.
7—Polka Militaire....Kühner.
PART II.
8—Quartette, Lucia di Lammermoor....Donizetti.
9—Selections, (Freischütz)....Weber.
10—Sky-Rocket....Grafulla.
11—Chapel....Kreutzer.
12—Un Ballo in Maschera....Verdi.
13—Union Quick-step....Kühner.
14—Red, White and Blue.
Director, C. S. GRAFULLA.
Admittance to Concert and Bazaar, 25 Cents.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
The Second Annual Exhibition of the Artists' Fund Society, at the Galleries of the Studio Building, No. 15 10th-st.,
Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.
N. B.—The pictures contributed to the fund will be sold at auction, at 7½ P. M., Dec. 21st inst., at the same place.

CAPT. WILLIAMS'
TWELFTH WEEK.
WHALING VOYAGE.
Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 7¾ o'clock, EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted.)
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents; Children, 13 cents.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1861, grand patriotic entertainment for the benefit of our soldiers, by forty young ladies and gentlemen, in national costume, representing the Union, past, present and future. Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 6½, commence at 7½ o'clock.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Terms moderate. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., No. 138 East-Broadway.

PANIC-MUSIC, 2 CENTS A PAGE.
Our whole stock of lithographed classical and modern music, the largest in America—over a million of works—retail below cost, at two cents a page, (25 cents' worth for 8 cents.) Songs, piano, organ, violin, flute, etc., music, all 2 cents page. A similar occasion never occurs again. Music sent to institutes for inspection.
P. A. WUNDERMANN, No. 618 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, are the finest instruments for parlors and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and Melodeons from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of Music Merchandise, at war prices. A Pianist in attendance will try new music.

AT MILLET'S MUSIC-STORE, THIRTY years established, No. 395 Broadway, can be found the largest assortment of melodeons, music boxes, music and musical instruments in the country, cheap, for cash. Orders by mail or express promptly filled. Church, Orchestra and Band Music. Brass, Silver and German Silver Instruments.

A MASSIVE CARVED 7¼ OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte at a sacrifice at No. 676 6th-av., near 40th-st., magnificently finished, with four round corners, richly carved legs, richest tone, over-strung bass, best City makers, full warrantee, and is one of the most elaborately finished pianos ever offered for sale. Price $275. Apply, day or evening, for three days.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6¾ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

AS MUSIC TEACHER.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a young lady as music teacher in some school or seminary; has had experience and given satisfaction; good references given. Address M. E. R., care of B. F. Otterson, Granville, N. Y., stating terms.

50 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, Harmoniums and Melodeons, for rent or for sale, at low prices. Rosewood Pianos at $3 50 per month. New Music issued daily. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway.

100 NEW PIANO-FORTES OF OUR OWN make to hire, and the rent applied to the purchase. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK.
The Commissioners of the Central Park have the pleasure of announcing that the PARK DRIVE, between 59th-st. and 102d-st., more than seven miles in extent, will, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, be opened for public use; the necessary temporary structures are so arranged as to avoid interference with work in process. At the space on the East side of the Grand Reservoir carriages for the present will take the 5th-av.

TWELVE CARRIAGE ENTRANCES will, on the same day, be open for public use, as follows:

ON THE WEST, OR 8TH-AV. SIDE.	ON THE EAST, OR 5TH-AV. SIDE.
At 59th-st.	At 59th-st.
At 72d-st.	Near 72d-st.
At 85th-st.	At 79th-st.
At 96th-st.	At 85th-st.
At 100th-st.	At 97th-st.
	At 102d-st.
	At 106th-st., towards Harlem-lane.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1861.
R. M. BLATCHFORD,
Pres. of the Board of Comm'rs. of the Central Park.
ANDW. H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Central Park.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—THE CREDITORS OF the late firm of LUDLAM & LEGGETT, and the individual creditors of DAVID LUDLAM, Jr., and ABRAHAM W. LEGGETT, are notified and required to present their claims, on or before the 16th of December next, to HENRY E. CHILD, at Henry & Cowles' store, No. 55 Dey-st., New-York, and to establish them, if required; notes, drafts, &c., must be produced. Dated Nov. 11, 1861.
JAMES H. GRAHAM, Assignee.
VAN VLECK & MORE, Att'ys, No 39 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Commissioners of Pilots, held this day, pilot G. G. MESSERVE was suspended, for intemperance, from performing the duties of pilot of the port of New-York by the way of Sandy Hook during the pleasure of the Board. All persons employing him as such will be subject to the penalties of the law. By order,
F. PERKINS, Secretary.

GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES!—Warm your rooms by the new patent gas stove. No dirt! No ashes!! No coal to carry!! Economical! Clean! Portable!!! New-York Gas Stove Works, No. 414 Broadway, below Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE WHALE BUSINESS A SUCCESS!
The Manager has had bad luck enough with Whales to discourage any man but one of his indomitable and unconquerable spirit. He has
CAPTURED FIVE LIVING WHALES!
CAPTURED FIVE LIVING WHALES!
CAPTURED FIVE LIVING WHALES!
CAPTURED FIVE LIVING WHALES
FOUR OF WHICH HAVE DIED,
FOUR OF WHICH HAVE DIED,
ONLY ONE REMAINS ALIVE!
ONLY ONE REMAINS ALIVE!
ONLY ONE REMAINS ALIVE!
And how long he will continue to live no one knows. So
NO TIME IS TO BE LOST!
By those who wish to see him. Remember, he
MAY NOT LIVE A WEEK.
So there should be no delay. Come, then, at once, look upon this leviathan of the great deep,
SWIMMING ABOUT HIS ARTIFICIAL OCEAN,
And say if it is not worth more than the price of admission to the entire Museum to see him alone.
But in addition is also to be seen
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
from the River Nile in Egypt; the
200 EDUCATED WHITE RATS,
30 LIVING MONSTER SNAKES,
THE MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON,
THE NINE LARGE SPECKLED BROOK-TROUT,
AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, SEAL, &c., &c.
The Great Drama,
THE EARL'S DAUGHTER,
which has been played to crowded and delighted audiences the past week, will be produced
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
And Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons.
Monday and Tuesday, and Thursday and Friday Afternoons,
TWO LAUGHTER-PROVOKING FARCES
will be produced,
THE NERVOUS MAN and ARTFUL DODGER.
Admission to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.

GREAT PREPARATIONS are being made for the APPROACHING HOLIDAY SEASON, when the greatest variety of Novelties and Attractions will be offered, including a NEW HOLIDAY PIECE, called THE BOWER OF BEAUTY, in which FORTY YOUNG LADIES appear in a GORGEOUS FAIRY SCENE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAST SIX NIGHTS
OF THE
GREAT UNION BURLESQUE,
THE
SEVEN SONS,
AND THE
SPLENDID NEW UNION TABLEAUX,
Already played
NINETY-THREE NIGHTS,
And witnessed by
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE.
Will be produced on TUESDAY, Dec. 24,
CHRISTMAS EVE,
An entirely new two act Drama, adapted expressly for this Theatre, called
LITTLE TOM;
OR, A CHRISTMAS CARD.
And a new burlesque called
ROBINSON CRUSOE.
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾ o'clock.

WALLACK'S.
Entrance, Broadway and 13th-st.
LASTING SUCCESS,
LASTING SUCCESS
of the
CHARMING AND ATTRACTIVE
CHARMING AND ATTRACTIVE
NEW COMEDY
of the
MAGIC MARRIAGE,
MAGIC MARRIAGE,
EVERY EVENING,
With the favorite afterpiece,
HE'S NOT A-MISS.
The following artists will appear during the evening:

Mr. LESTER WALLACK,	Mrs. HOEY,
Mr. C. FISHER,	Miss M. GANNON,
Mr. FLOYD,	Miss F. MORANT,
Mr. REYNOLDS,	Miss MILLER,
Mr. BROWNE,	Miss GREEN,
Mr. PARSLOE,	Miss LAFOREST,
Mr. JOHN SEFTON,	Miss SCHLIMM.

NOTICE.—Two Novelties in preparation for the Holidays.

WINTER GARDEN.
The management has pleasure in announcing that those delightful delineators of Irish and Yankee life,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
will inaugurate the fifth week of an engagement unparalleled in the records of the stage for brilliancy and success, by the production on MONDAY EVENING, for the first time this season, of Lover's beautiful drama of
RORY O'MOORE.
To be followed by, first time also this season,
LAW FOR LADIES.
To conclude with
BARNEY, THE BARON.
On THURSDAY, Dec. 19, will be presented a new play, entitled
THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY;
OR,
BRIDE OF GLENGARIFF,
which has been for some time in preparation, and which will be produced with
NEW SCENERY,
APPOINTMENTS,
And many
NOVEL AND BEAUTIFUL EFFECTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
STICKNEY'S GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.
Unparalleled success of the
Great Irish Pageant of
O'DONOGHUE; OR, THE WHITE HORSE OF KILLARNEY.
Crowded and Enthusiastic Audiences to see
THE MERRY SPORTS OF OLD IRELAND!
Irish Music—Irish Wit—Irish Valor.
Enchanting Scenes in Fairy Land, &c.
Preceding the Spectacle will be given a great variety of
HORSEMANSHIP, GYMNASTICS, &c.
O'DONOGHUE will be played every night this week.
Extra Performances WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

TENTH ANNUAL PERFORMANCE OF
THE MESSIAH,
At Irving Hall,
CHRISTMAS NIGHT, Dec. 25,
BY THE
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY
AND FULL ORCHESTRA.
All the members of the Chorus are requested to attend rehearsal TO-NIGHT, at the Society Rooms, northwest corner of 22d-st. and 4th-av., at 7½ o'clock.

GIGNOUX'S
INDIAN SUMMER IN VIRGINIA.
On exhibition at
SCHAUS' NEW GALLERY, No. 749 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

UNCEASING WONDERS.
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.s', New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassable and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.
Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.
Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

GALLERY OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE.
LOCATION OF THE OLD DUSSELDORF, NO. 548 BROADWAY.
CHURCH'S NIAGARA.
NIAGARA IN WINTER, by GIGNOUX.
BIERSTADT'S ROCKY MOUNTAINS.
THE COUNTERFEIT NOTE, by HUNTINGTON.
DOVER CLIFFS, by SHAYER, Sr.
CRAWFORD'S DANCING JENNY, and the DEAD PEARL DIVER, by AKERS.
In addition to more than one hundred other works of art.
Admission, 10 cents.
The entire profits to be give to the Society for improving the condition of the Poor. TIFFANY & CO.

BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT,
MR. GEORGE C. DOBSON,
THE KING BANJOIST OF AMERICA,
will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient performer on the Banjo for the sum of $5. Call and satisfy yourself in regard to Mr. DOBSON'S ability as a performer and a teacher. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., a few doors of 4th-st., New-York.

LECTURES.

SIX LECTURES TREATING ON WAR WILL (by request) be delivered by the celebrated Rev. TRESHAM GREGG, D. D., of London and Dublin, in the Hall of Redemption, opposite the Academy of Music, East 14th-st., to commence on TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, 17th inst., at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents each lecture. Programmes and tickets for the course to be had at the Astor House and at the principal booksellers. For particulars see programme.

CONTINUOUS YOUTH, OR LIVING LONG WITHOUT GROWING OLD!—Will be the subject of the Lecture by Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, in the First-place M. E. Church, corner of First-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING, 16th inst. Tickets 25 cents each. Music at 7½, and Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—The fourth lecture of the course for 1861-2, will be given by J. W. GERARD, Esq., at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on MONDAY EVENING, the 16th inst., to commence at 8 o'clock.
Subject—*Ancient and Modern Eloquence.*

WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ., OF BOSTON, will deliver a lecture on *The War*, at the Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 19. Doors open at 7; lecture at 8. Tickets 25 cents, at James Miller's bookstore, No. 522 Broadway; Ross & Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st.; *Anti-Slavery* Office, 5 Beekman-st.

FAIRS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE MANAGERS OF THE "Union Home School" (where all motherless children of volunteers from this City are kindly cared for) have opened a Fair at No. 534 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, for the benefit of the "Home." In addition to the Fair, the ladies will introduce, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, a New-England kitchen as it was 200 years ago, the ladies in attendance dressed in the old style costume.

LADIES' FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE FREE CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY will hold a Fair for the benefit of said church in the basement of the same, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 17, 18, 19 and 20, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. The attendance and patronage of all persons friendly to the object are respectfully invited.

FAIR OF THE MEMORIAL CHURCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, in aid of the Church and the Poor, open every Day and Evening this week, Dec. 18 to 22, in the Sunday School Room, Waverley-place, corner Hammond-st. Come and buy.

THE CHARLESTON CONFLAGRATION.

[Continued from First Page.]

were to be joined by bands of negroes from the country, who were to come in armed at night. He said that the sash factory had been fired by a free negro, whom he designated and who has been arrested.

A small quantity of arms had been found under the floor of a negro cabin. They were all new and in good order. In other negro cabins knives and hatchets were found secreted.

The greatest consternation prevailed. Families were closing and barring their windows.

Another account states that negro insurrections broke out in the interior of South Carolina two days before the fire and are still raging unchecked, but this is not well authenticated.

THE RAVAGES OF THE FIRE.

The dispatches that reach us concerning the great Charleston conflagration, are very unsatisfactory; and as the fire was still raging, at the latest advices we have yet got up to Thursday, midnight, through the steamer from Port Royal, it is useless to attempt to define its limits or mark out its direction.

From the location of the different buildings mentioned as being burnt, however, it is certain that the fire was of vast extent, and that it must have destroyed the greater portion of the business section of the City. From Hazel-street, on the north, where the fire began, southward to Broad-street, which it was crossing on Thursday night, is nearly half a mile; and from the Bay, on the eastern side of the city, to Mazyck-street, on the westward, which are the boundaries it had then attained in these directions, is nearly as far. Within these limits are comprised the major part of the wholesale warehouses and general business stores, the public buildings, churches, banks, hotels, halls, the market, the theatre, &c.; and there is also a resident population, amounting to at least seven thousand, scattered through this part of the city.

In some of the burnt streets, as East Bay-street, State, Church, Chalmers, Queen, King, etc., the houses are very old, and many of them of wood while on Broad, Meeting, Hayne and other burnt streets, there are many very superb business and public buildings, which have been erected within the last ten years. If the fire, after crossing Broad-street, spread much further southerly, it must have swept away nearly all the commercial and trading portions of Charleston, including the fine residences on the lower part of Reeting-street, and the palatial edifices on the Battery. All those abominable sinks of filth and infamy in the vicinity of Tradd and Elliot streets, too, (the Charleston "Five Points,") must have been destroyed. The business and trading heart of the city, the residences of the proud and wealthy, and of the poor and depraved, as well as hundreds of negro shanties, are embraced within the region over which, so far as can be judged, the fire had extended up to Thursday night.

Of the public buildings within the lines of the fire, are nearly all the banks, the newspaper-offices, churches, halls, etc.; and our latest advices leave it burning on the verge of the court-house, the guard-house, (in which some National prisoners are yet confined,) old St. Michael's Church and the great Rober Hospital. The Charleston Arsnal, the State Military Academy, the college, the railroad dépôt and the orphan asylum are in a direction where the flames would not be likely to reach, as the gale was blowing stiffly from the northeast.

It seems that the rotten old buildings on East bay, from whence were daily issued the Charleston *Mercury* and the *Courier*, with their inflammatory falsehoods, which did so much to madden the people into secession, have been swept away by the conflagration. The splendid new Institute Hall, or, as it has lately been called Secession Hall, in which the first of Secession Conventions one year ago held its sittings, and in which the Ordinance of Secession was signed on the 20th of this month, 1860, is in ashes. The double rows of slave-broker shops in State-street are burnt down. Gov. Pickens' Charleston Executive mansion is destroyed. The magnificent new Catholic Cathedral, from which Bishop Lynch sang mass jane secession; St. Phillips' Church, the Circular Church, the theatre, Hibernia Hall, (in which the Secession Convention first met,) and St. Andrews' Hall, which had so often sounded to the praises of secession and national destruction, are now themselves all in ruins. The ricketty rows of old houses and shanties that are interspersed all through the burnt region and which harbored the most debauched and corrupt populace of any city in Amarica, are all reduced to ashes. The retribution on the disunion and wicked city is just, and we only grieve for the innocent sufferers, who are necessarily involved.

We hope, however, soon to hear news of the exact scope and ravages of the conflagration, when we shall indicate by means of a diagram, the extent and amount of the damage done by the fire.

It would be easy enough now to adopt the queer dodge which the *Herald* tried yesterday, and publish a map of the city with a guess-work black blotch to represent the burnt district; and we could as easily follow that as he does, with a list of names taken from an old Charleston Directory, purporting to be the real and veritable names of those burnt out. But such "enterprise" is hardly worth the space it occupies; and besides Bennett yesterday fell far behind one of his enterprising cotemporaries, which made the black blotch nearly twice as large as his, and gave a list of names nearly twice as long—doubtless, from having received a bigger edition of the Directory.

It will be remembered that about the time that the secession movement began, many of the property owners in Charleston, as in other Southern cities, who had been in the habit of insuring against fire in the Northesn insurance companies, withdrew their risks from these offices with much insolence and parade, and transferred them to local organizations. Most of these latter have suspended, while all the others now are bankrupted; so that utter ruin must fall upon those whose property has by this calamity been destroyed.

Criminal and unhappy Charleston! With the stone fleet sunk in her harbor, and a powerful and incensed enemy at her gates—with the fiend dancing in her deserted streets, and the knife of the slave at the throats of those of her people who yet remain with tho blight and ruin that has fallen upon all her interests, and the hatred and contempt borne for her by the whole country, Charleston is certainly now the most wretched of cities. The children to whom she has given birth have themselves devoured her. The nation on whom she has brought such terrible calamities, can hardly mourn over her terrible fate.

POPULATION, ETC., OF CHARLESTON.

By the census of last year Charleston had a population of 51,210, of whom, probably, a half are blacks and mongrels. The negroes and mongrels are mostly employed as servants and in performing the harder work of the various trades and occupations. In the Charleston market-place on a Saturday evening, is seen the most marvelous medley of colors, features and nationalities to be found in any other city outisde of New-Orleans.

The only other city of any size in South Carolina is Columbia, the capital, and that has only eight thousand people, less than half of whom are white.

If the fire attacked the City Guard House, on the corner of Broad and Meeting-streets, in which those of our prisoners who have not yet been taken to the forts in the Bay are confined, it is not likely that their lives would be endangered. The Guard House is a heavy stone building of solid masonry, fire-proof, and the cells are built around a square, with a large vacant court in the centre, in which refractory slaves are huddled. If the building became heated, they would be taken out, or at least let loose in the yard. We published an article yesterday from a Charleston paper, proposing that our prisoners be chained together and exposed to the fire in case of an attack upon the city, but it cannot be credited that they would roast them alive in such a case as this. This, however, is another argument why these prisoners should be exchanged as soon as possible. There are six fire-engines in Charleston, commonly worked by whites, but most of the white men not in Virginia are now off down on the coast to meet Gen. Sherman. All the Fates seemed to conspire against the town.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, Dec. 14, }
Via Baltimore, Sunday, Dec. 15. }

No flag of truce was sent out to-day.

We have no further particulars of the Charleston fire.

The steamer *Illinois* arrived from Port Royal this afternoon. She reports that the pilot-boat *G. W. Blunt*, of New-York, had arrived there.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Concentration of Gen. Buell's Army on Green River.

Twenty-five Thousand Rebels Ready to Dispute the Passage.

A Great Battle Expected Immediately.

The Position of Schoepf and Zollicoffer at Somerset.

Cincinnati, Sunday, Dec. 15.

The *Enquirer's* Louisville correspondent, under date of the 14th, says that Gen. Johnson, with 15,000 Federal troops, is on the northern bank of Green River, and Gen. Rousseau seven miles distant, preparing to join him. Another brigade, under Gen. McCook, is also moving to concentrate at Mumfordsville. Gen. Buckner, with 25,000 men, was covering all the hills two miles back from Green River, and was preparing to prevent our troops from crossing the River. Gen. Thomas' Division, on the left wing, is bearing down from the east to get in Buckner's rear. Gen. Nutshell's Division, on the right wing, moves this morning toward Green River. The rebels were actively on the move and an engagement was imminent.

Gen. Buell is in constant telegraphic communication with our advancing columns, and is employing all the rolling stock of the Louisville and Nashville Road in forwarding troops and supplies.

All the bridges are repaired, and trains are running through to Mumfordsville. Six new Ohio regiments will pass through Cincinnati this week for Kentucky.

The *Commercial* has a Frankfort dispatch, which says that the Southern Bank of Kentucky, at Hopkinsville, having ordered the Louisville Branch to pass large sums to the credit of the mother Bank, in Liverpool, to be used, as suspected, for the rebellion, the Legislature has authorized the branches to act independent of the mother Bank until the State authority is reëstablished.

The Postmaster at Somerset writes, under date of the 13th, that both armies are on the defensive and fortified.

A gentleman in the confidence of Gen. Schoepf writes (same date) that Gen. Zollicoffer is fortifying at Fishing Creek, five miles west of Somerset.

Dr. John Jackson, without provocation, shot and severely wounded a Minnesota soldier, who went to his house, near Springfield, to buy hay. Jackson was arrested, taken to Lebanon, and probably tried by military law. He was a Douglas elector of the Ashland District and a brother of him who shot Ellsworth.

Vague rumors are afloat of a fight at Mumfordsville between Gen. McCook's Division and the enemy, but they are not credited.

A FIGHT EXPECTED AT PARIS.

Paris, Ky., Saturday, Dec. 14.

Abe Spears and Dan Helber, two most prominent Secessionists of this county, were killed about 5 o'clock this evening. Helber shot a soldier through the head, killing him, when one of the soldier's comrades killed both Helber and Spears. The fracas originated by a man named Rodgers attempting to get out of town with contraband goods and letters for the Southern States. Rodgers was captured and is now in jail. The letters found on him are in possession of the authorities. An attack on the town by the rebels is momentarily expected. Reinforcements have been sent for. Seven hundred fresh soldiers will be here to-night. At this hour (9 P. M.) all is quiet.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH—SEVERAL REBELS KILLED.

Louisville, Ky., Saturday, Dec. 14.

Last Thursday, Company I, of the Ohio Fifteenth Regiment, were attacked by a company of dismounted Secessionists, who fired one volley at them. The Nationals replied with two volleys wounding several of the rebels, when they retired carrying off their wounded. None of the Nationals were hurt.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

THE EXCITEMENT AT SOMERSET.

Correspondence of the Lexington Observer.

Somerset, Friday, Dec. 6—8 A. M.

All excitement and confusion here. The military wagons have been passing for the last two hours. Our troops are on the road, and will be here before to-day. No aid has reached us, although we hear they are on the road. Nobody can tell where they are. From what I can learn, there will be no resistance made at Fishing Creek.

Eight O'clock P. M.—Our troops have taken a more favorable position two miles from town on the road to Stanford. Gen. Schoepf told me to-day it was a precautionary move. He did not like the position he had yesterday should a large force come up.

All has been tolerably quiet to-day. The enemy's pickets have been seen over in the edge of town, but made good their escape. We have heard from an officer who arrived here to-day from Gen. Rousseau's brigade, that he saw a force of 4,000 rebels on the road leading from this place to Columbia. They were in camp. The place where he saw them was about 15 or 16 miles from Mills Spring. He could not tell whether they were *en route* for this place or not. Our town is guarded to-night.

One of the Ohio regiments is now within ten miles of this place, and will be in early in the morning, and one other is still further off. All are expected to-morrow. I cannot hear positively from the Tennessee and Col. Gerrard's regiments, which we expect from Wildcat. They are looked for.

We have had a perfect stampede from this place. There are but few families in town.

Sunday Night, Dec. 8.—The Thirty-fifth Ohio Regiment arrived last evening, and Captain Hewitt's battery came in to-day. We have now four regiments and two batteries, also ten pieces of artillery.

The report of a rebel encampment of 4,000 men on the Columbia road turns out to be a "snake story." They were never there.

The Federal regiments are encamped at different points around the town.

We had an exciting time to-day. Our pickets, numbering 100 men, came into town about two o'clock at a rapid rate. They had been attacked and pursued twelve miles by what, they thought a regiment of rebel cavalry. It was afterwards ascertained that they had about two hundred. In the skirmish one of the Thirty-fifth Ohio was killed.

Persons who arrived at Lexington, by stage, on the 11th, who left Somerset on Monday morning, states that in the skirmish referred to above, ten of the Federal troops were captured, among them Maj. Helveti; and as his glove was found on the field covered with blood, it is feared that he is badly, and may be fatally wounded. Helveti is a Major in Wolford's Cavalry; is a German by birth, and when he entered the service, was located in Lexington, as teacher of music.

The Stage Agent at Somerset placed the following upon the way-bill received at Lexington on Tuesday:

Our pickets are driven in; a small loss on our side. I don't think Mr. Suffolk's horses and stages are safe here now. I cannot speak as to the future. The loss in the skirmish, yesterday, was ten Federals, and eight rebels.

The following letter was recently received by the Postmaster in Frankfort:

Somerset, Dec. 10, 1861.

Zollicoffer has his troops all on this side of the river, and we expect a fight to-morrow. We have three Ohio, two Tennessee, and one Kentucky regiment, and two batteries. Zollicoffer has from ten to fifteen thousand. J. R. RICHARDSON, P. M.

CRITTENDEN AND BROWNLOW.

The Louisville *Democrat*, of the 11th inst., says: "Passengers down last night from Frankfort report that news received at the capital represents that Zollicoffer had not crossed the Cumberland on Monday, possibly deterred by the rise in the river, or perhaps by prudential considerations. Gen. Schoepf had, however, fallen back upon Somerset, where he would await reinforcements. The previous accounts were all the result of panic. The Cincinnati *Gazette's* Frankfort correspondent telegraphed that Gen. George B. Crittenden is certainly advancing from Cumberland Gap on Lexington. It may be so, but we doubt it, as it is not more than a week since he was in Bowling Green. *The latest news from that region states that Parson Brownlow is actually in the field, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding.* One statement goes so far as to say that he is advancing into Kentucky. If so, and Crittenden is there with only 5,000 men, he may have to encounter Brownlow in his rear. We have no authentic reports on this point.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Arrangements of Gen. Pope for Suppressing the Rebellion—Numerous Arrests of Rebel Recruiting Officers and Recruits—Gen. Price being rapidly Crippled, &c.

Syracuse, Mo., Thursday, Dec. 13.

Scouts bring in the news of a proposed meetting of rebel recruiting officers and a formation of a rebel camp in the Timbers.

The Federal troops in this district are kept actively employed. Squadrons, or companies, or battalions of cavalry, and sections of light artillery, if required, are ordered out by Gen. Pope with a silence and a mystery which is always productive of good results. The commanding officer alone knows where the blow is to be struck, and the rebel spies in camp are thus thrown off the track, and the expeditions so sent out are almost invariably successful. Scarcely a day passes without bringing news of a skirmish and the capture of squads of Gen. Price's recruits. The expedition sent north, a few days since, under Major Marshall, routed a band of rebels under Joe Shelby and captured four captains, two adjutants, one lieutenant, and forty men, with arms, horses, wagons, a mortar and other articles. The capture of leading secession recruiting officers, and breaking up of their embryo camps, are doing much to restore peace and quiet. Those who are disposed to lay down their arms and return to their allegiance are suffered to do so. Gen. Price is on his last legs. His men are leaving him in large numbers, and if the present vigorous policy against those in arms, or who furnished aid and comfort to the enemy is pursued, a better state of things is sure to follow.

Gen. Pope, who is now in command of the district embraced within the line of the Osage and Missouri Rivers, has established a school of instruction for commissioned officers at each cantonment and post station within the district, and the most rigid rules are observed for the acquisition of military knowledge.

The school for the instruction of company officers is presided over by Colonels of regiments, and the school for regimental field officers by brigade commanders, to whom two recitations a day are made in tactics and regulations. No officer is permitted to be absent from these recitations unless on guard or on detached service, or sick in the hospital. In such cases the recitations are required to be made as soon thereafter as practicable.

Regimental brigade officers are held responsible for the strict observance of these orders, and the names of all officers who are careless and inattentive, or who fail to acquire their lessons, are te be reported to headquarters. Such officers will be examined by a Board appointed for the examination of Volunteer officers.

Division commanders will be present at least once a day at some of the recitations of schools within their divisions, and will give such strict and constant supervision as will assure them that the requirements of this order are fulfilled.

The General commanding the District will at least once in two weeks visit every cantonment, post or station within his command, and will assure himself, either by personal examination or through some officer designated for that purpose, that the officers of this command are making that progress in acquiring knowledge necessary to enable them properly to discharge their duties, which ought to be expected, and he hereby notifies all officers within this district that no consideration of rank nor personal feeling will deter him from the promptest and most stringent measures against any officer who does not devote himself assiduously and earnestly to the acquisition of that knowledge which alone can fit him to hold commission.

A cantonment has been established on Lamine River, and Major Caise, of the Sixth Iowa Regiment, appointed Provost-Marshal thereof.

Colonels of regiments are to be held responsible for their regimental transportation, and are required to keep it in effective order, and ready for marching at any moment. Any failure in this regard, when called out for march or for review and inspection, will be considered and treated as gross neglect of duty.

The sale of liquor is positively prohibited in every camp, post, and station in the district, and all liquor at such points is ordered to be sent to some distant place at the risk and expense of the owner.

From a copy of the Army *Argus*, published in the rebel camp at Osceola and edited by J. W. Tucker, formerly of the *State Journal* (which was suppressed in St. Louis) and who is now under $30,000 bonds for trial for treason, we learn that Gen. Price has issued an order from the headquarters of the Missouri State Guard, in which he states that the Confederate Government have proposed in accordance with the terms of the treaty between Cabelle & Co. and the rebel Government, to receive into its service as many troops from Missouri as may volunteer for twelve months. They are to be enlistad as State troops and to be under the command of Maj.-Gen. Price. The muster rolls are to be sent to the Secretary of War of the Confederate Government, and the President will commission the officers, and provide for, and pay the troops, but until the troops are transferred they will be paid by the State, the Confederate States guaranteeing, however, that the troops shall be paid. A bounty of $30 is offered to every non-commissioned officer who will enlist and ten cents a mile for traveling expenses from the place of enlistment to the rendezvous.

LEXINGTON AGAIN IN POSSESSION OF THE REBELS.

St. Louis, Sunday, Dec. 15.

The *Democrat* learns from a gentlemen just from Lexington that Gen. Rains asd Shein, with 6,000 rebels were in possession of that town on Friday last, and that another large body of troops were expected tr reach there yesterday.

Gen. Prentiss, it is said, was on the north side of the river, with 3,000 Federal troops, and had thrown a few shells into the rebel camp, and destroyed one of the two ferryboats in their hands.

This informant says he heard heavy firing after leaving Lexington, Friday, indicating that an engagement was progressing between our forces and the rebels. Also, that Gen. Davis' Brigade of Federal troops left Ottewille Friday for Lexington. These statements need confirmation.

The rebel Capt. Sweeney and sixty-three other secesh prisoners reached here last night.

THE CASE OF GEN. SHERMAN.

St. Louis, Dec. 12, 1861.

Editors Missouri Democrat:

In answer to a paragraph in the *Democrat* of yesterday and this morning, I will state that Brigadier-Gen. Sherman has never had any command in this Department, and, so far from being crazy, was employed in duties of the highest importance the day before leaving. He was not sent home in care of friends, going merely to see his family, which he had not met since the early part of the war, being in service all the time, and on account of having the asthma. Gen. Sherman will return to this Department in a few days. J. H. H.

LATE FROM PRICE'S ARMY.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Dec. 13.

Through a citizen of one of the principal Missouri River towns, who arrived in our city yesterday, we have some positive and important information from Price's army, of as late a date as last Friday. Our informant has been in communication with a number of rebels just returned to their homes, and says that Price, with a force of from ten to fifteen thousand men, was at Osceola, intending in a few days to strike northward, and sending word to his relatives and friends that he should soon be on the Missouri River. Gen. Slack's Division had already crossed the Osage, and another division was crossing on Friday. Price has fifty-three cannon—some of them rifled—and has lately received twenty-five hundred new tents. All his troops are well clad, shod and armed; and all reports in reference to their destitute and suffering condition are not founded in fact. The large numbers reported as deserting him, have simply gone home for the purpose of inducing enlistments, at which work they are now very energetically engaged in some of the river towns with good success and in others with very limited results.

Our informant gives it as his opinion, based upon information gained from the rebels themselves, that unless checked within ten days more in some sudden or overwhelming manner, these recruiting parties will begin a rare work of deviltry in bridge-burning and persecuting Union citizens.

WHITHER BOUND?

Among the many United States vessels now at anchor off the North River are the following: United States gunboats *J. Davis*, *St. Nicholas* and *Mechew*; United States brig *Rimington*, and schooners *Claremont* and *M. C. Hopkins*.

THE AFFAIR OF THE SUMTER.

How She Came to Escape from the Iroquois.

Letters from Capt. Palmer and Other Officers.

The reports that have thus far reached us concerning the escape of the privateer *Sumter* from the United States steamer *Iroquois*, involved the very severest censure of Capt. Palmer, whose failure to seize her certainly stands in need of explanation. Simple justice, however, demands that he should no be condemned unheard. He has been known from the beginning of this rebellion one of the staunchest and most loyal defenders of the flag of the country, and has, by his personal remonstrances, prevented some of his brother officers of the Navy from throwing up their commissions and joining the South. He is well known in this City, where he has many family connections and friends.

The following are extracts from private letters received in this City from Capt. Palmer himself,—one of them being written after the *Sumter's* escape:

St. Pierre, Martinique, Nov. 18.

I am almost worn out with heat and watching. I have at last got hold of the *Sumter*, or rather I am now blockading her off this port.

We came upon her suddenly whilst coaling in this harbor. You may imagine the excitement produced amongst the French Creoles.

For two days and nights I kept cruising around her, within musket shot, when the Governor requested me no longer to compromise the neutrality of the French waters, but to take my position outside their jurisdiction, (the marine league assured by law) or otherwise to anchor. As this required one of the belligerent parties to wait until twenty-four hours after the other's departure. I chose the alternative of blockading her outside; and here I am, *when she may any night escape, under the shadow of the high land, and I not perceive it*; whereas she can always observe our position, being open to seaward. The *Sumter* looks very well, and she is by no means in the disorganized condition in which she has been latterly represented. The consul informs me she has 120 men, and she has more officers than I have.

It is reported she has said she has long been hoping to meet with the *Iroquois*; *but this ship ought to knock her to pieces in ten minutes.*

What I fear is that she will escape some night, as the bay is fifteen miles wide at its mouth, and it is impossible to blockade with a single ship. The inhabitants on shore are all in her favor; the only ones for us are the *niggers*, who have some crude notions that we are fighting in their cause.

Upon my first arrival, I denounced her to the Governor, and requested him to order her out of his port, but he informed me that the generosity of his master, the Emperor, had accorded belligerent rights to the Southern States, and also afforded them the hospitality of his ports, and invited me to partake of the same privileges.

AFTER THE ESCAPE.

Iroquois off St. Pierre, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1861.

Here I have been for the last eight days blockading the *Sumter*, which lies quietly at her wharf surrounded by French sympathizers. The Governor, Officers of forts and vessels of war in the bay, although professing most friendly relations with me, are all in her favor. The Health Officers, as I am now out of their waters, three miles being the limit of international law, regard me as a vessel subject to quarantine, ignoring my former *pratique* in their port. They have the better of the law, *i. e.*, French law on their side and they seem determined, for the sake of the *Sumter*, to profit by it.

St. Thomas, Monday, Nov. 25.

I have just arrived, and, as you will probably see by the papers, the *Sumter* has escaped, as I always thought she must do. *Twenty Sumters might get out of that port with only one vessel to blockade it. I fancy I shall be abused by the papers, and I shall not blame them, for it does seem too bad that she should get out again.* My head and eyes are worn out with watching.

FROM ANOTHER OFFICER.

The following letter from an officer on board the *Iroquois* states the other side of the case:

United States Steamer Iroquois, }
From St. Pierre to St. Thomas, }
Sunday, Nov. 24, 1861. }

To-day is a dull and bitter day for us, for we have lost the *Sumter*. She escaped us last night, in the dark.

We had arranged to have signals given to us from the shore, in case she left when we could not see her from our steamer. These signals were to be, one blue light shown if she went toward the North Point of the harbor and two if she went towards the South.

Last evening, about 8:30, our look-out sang out "Light ho!" and immediately we saw two blue lights from the shore.

The *Iroquois* was at once headed to cut off the *Sumter* before reaching the South Point, but not seeing her, we ran *immediately back to the North Point, and continued our course direct to St. Thomas.*

The harbor is about fifteen miles wide from Point to Point, and one of the best places for the *Sumter* to have escaped from, as the land is very high, throwing a deep shadow, and the water very deep, allowing a vessel to run close in under the shore.

It is the opinion of every one on board, but one, that the *Captain should have run down the South Point again*, and then close into the town, for she probably found that she could not outspeed us, and came to anchor again. She either did this, or else laid close in along shore, perfectly motionless, until we had passed her in our *infernal* hurry to get back to St. Thomas, and then started off. We must have run within half a mile of her, and we certainly ought to have found out whether she had got away from the island before we left ourselves. The *crew* all say that *we* ran away from her, and I think so myself. When we beat to quarters last night the crews of the guns began to clap their hands, thinking that we would certainly take the *Sumter*, and to-day they have done nothing but *swear*. We will probably be ordered home when this affair reaches Washington, and the steamer put under different officers.

We had no idea the *Iroquois* had so much speed until last night, when, in our *haste to get to St. Thomas*, we went 18 miles an hour, fairly jumping through the water.

We are all disgusted with the whole affair, and want a *change*. ***

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Recruiting, both for general service and for regiments, continues very inactive. No favorable change may be expected until greater inducements than now exist are offered to recruits. Not more than twelve men and boys were enlisted here last week, and only two men and six boys were sent to Governor's Island. Three recruiting parties were sent from the island last week to recruit for general service, and others will be sent to recruit for the Eighth Infantry, which is making very slow progress, there not being more than twelve or fourteen men at the headquarters, Fort Hamilton.

Capt. H. C. Bankhead, of the Fifth Infantry, has been relieved from duty as recruiting officer in Cedar-street, and will report to Gen. Don Carlos Buell, at Louisville, Ky. Lieut. Sprole, of the Fourth Infantry, is now in charge of the Cedar-street rendezvous, as well as the one in Chatham-street.

The order, to which we referred last week, relative to the shipment of none but native-born Americans as landsmen for the navy, continues to act detrimentally on naval recruiting. Two hundred men were shipped here last week, being ten less than the previous week.

The crews of four vessels, which were put into commission during the last week, were drawn from the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, as usual, and there are now only three hundred disposable seamen on board—scarcely sufficient for current wants.

Seven men were enlisted for the marine corps, and sent to the Brooklyn Marine Barracks.

The following are the vessels now in the harbor:

	Guns.		Guns.
North Carolina	84	Owasco	4
Oneida	9	Crusader	10
Octorara	8	Sumter	10
Chippewa	4	Quaker City	9
Arthur	6	Patomska	6
Pursuit	6	Norwich	8
Restless	4	Adirondack (on the st'ks)	—

The vessels in the stream are:

	Guns.		Guns.
Vandalia	22	Mercedita	8
Tuscarora	9	G. B. Hale	4
Winona	4	Kate Stambler	—

The forces in the harbor amount to 3,345, and are distributed as follows:

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	700	North Carolina	300
Fort Hamilton	1,150	Marine Barracks	160
Fort Lafayette	60	Kate Stambler	125
Bedloe's Island	50	Vessels in Harbor	800
Total			3,345

The first battalion of the Twelfth Infantry at Fort Hamilton has removed from the tents to commodious wooden barracks constructed outside the fort.

THE WESTERN VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

Wheeling, Sunday, Dec. 15.

The Convention has disposed of the boundary question. They include unconditionally an addition to the thirty-nine counties included by the ordinance of the August Convention, viz: the Counties of Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Monroe, Merces, and McDowell. They also take in Hampshire, Morgan, Berkley, Jefferson, Pendleton, and Frederic, on the condition that a majority of the votes cast at the district, and a majority of the counties comprising it, express themselves in favor of coming in at elections to be held on a day appointed by the Legislature. This attempt to extend the boundary is regarded by some as an endeavor to embarrass the progress of the new State movement.

The Convention was yesterday discussing a section relating to treason against the State.

Mr. Van Winkle, of Wood, raised an issue that there could be no such thing as treason against a State. One clause makes it treason to write, speak, print, publish, or circulate anything to uphold invasion or insurrection, during a continuance of the same. This clause will probably be expunged.

Mr. Bottell, of Ohio, introduced a proposition prohibiting the importation of slaves, making it the duty of the Legislature to regulate in a humane manner the family relations of slaves, and providing that after a certain date involuntary servitude, except for crime, within the new State, shall cease. It was referred to a Committee.

A discussion on this subject will probably begin some time next week.

MOVEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

SAILING OF A PORTION OF GEN. BURNSIDE'S FLEET FROM THIS PORT.

The bark *Mary C. Kimball*, brig *Remmington*, and schooners *Davis*, *Hopkins*, *Stampede* and *Highlander*, vessels belonging to Gen. Burnside's Expedition, left this port last evening for Annapolis. They will be supplied at that place with ordnance, ammunition and provisions, and will proceed on their mission as soon as the other vessels of the fleet are put in a condition to join them.

The ship *Anna E. Thompson*, lying at Pier No. 52 East River, is now loading with Government stores, consisting of flour, pork, candles, soap, oil, and various other articles. Her place of destination is not known.

The schooners *James F. Duffee*, *David Brown* and *Arlington*, lying at the Government dock, foot of Murray-street, have taken in full cargoes of provisions, and will probably sail for Locust Point to-day. Each of these schooners is capable of carrying three hundred tons.

The schooner *Daniel S. Williams*, also lying at the Government dock, has taken in a large cargo of provisions, also five hundred and fifty bales of hay, and will sail for Port Royal, S. C., to-day.

The United States steam transport *Vanderbilt*, lying at the foot of Warren-street, will sail for Port Royal at noon to-day.

THE RAT-HOLE SQUADRON.

British ship *Henry*, of St. John, N. B., Captain Davis, from Kingston, Jamaica, 27 days in ballast, has anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders. In the Gulf of Florida, at sunrise, she saw six American two and three-masted vessels, bound South. They probably belonged to the rat-hole expedition, for Mobile or New-Orleans.

Commercial and Financial by the Europa.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports: "The sales of Cotton, for the week, foot up 22,000 bales. The market is downward, with a decline of ⅛d., the market closing dull and inactive at the decline. The sales to speculators were 4,500 bales, and to exporters, 4,250 bales. The sales on Friday were restricted to 1,500 bales, the market closing with a downward tendency at the following quotations:

	Fair.		Middling.
Orleans	12⅜d.	Orleans	11⅝d.
Mobiles	12¼d.	Mobiles	11⅜d.
Uplands	12d.	Uplands	11¼d.

The total stock in port at Liverpool is estimated at 591,000 bales, including 264,000 bales of American descriptions."

Trade Report.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable—the market for goods and yarns being unsettled and downward, with no sales to report.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market for Breadstuffs is buoyant and all descriptions have slightly advanced. Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others, report: Flour firmer, with an advance of 6d.@1s. ₽ barrel; quotations range 29s.@34s. Wheat, active and excited, with an advance of 2d.@4d. ₽ cental; Red Western, 12s.@12s. 8d. Red Southern, 12s. 9d.@13s.; White Western, 13s.; White Southern, 13s. 9d.@14s. 3d. Corn buoyant and advanced 1s.@2s. ₽ quarter; mixed, 34s.@34s. 6d.; White, 35s.@38s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision Market is generally quiet and steady. The usual authorities quote: Beef quiet and steady. Pork steady. Bacon has an advancing tendency. Lard quiet at 48s.@50s. Tallow inactive, but firm, at 48s.@50s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports: Resin flat, at 13s. 3d.@14s. for Common. Spirits Turpentine nominal, at 70s.@72s. Ashes firm; Pots, 35s.; Pearls, 36s. Sugar has a downward tendency. Coffee unchanged, with small sales. Rice quiet and steady. Cod Oil firmer, at 38s. Linseed Oil firm, at 36s.

LONDON MARKETS—(BARING'S REPORT.)

Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Iron steady; Welsh rails, £5 5s.; bars, £5 7s. 6d. Sugar easier. Tea quiet; Common Congou, 1s. 1d.@1s. 1½d. ₽ lb. Coffee firm. Rice dull. Spirits Turpentine nominal at 70s. Resin quiet; Common, 14s. Tallow has a downward tendency; quoted at 50s. 6d. Linseed Cakes firm at £11 7s. 6d.@£11 15s. Linseed Oil quiet at 35s. 6d. Sperm Oil nominal. Cod Oil has an upward tendency; quoted at 40s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Friday at 92¼@92⅜ for money. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows an increase of £231,000 in bullion.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

There has been a total suspension of business in American Stocks since the announcement of the *Trent* affair. The latest quotations were: Illinois Central shares 45@43 discount; Erie 24@26.

LATER VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Sunday.

Cotton—The sales yesterday (Saturday) reached 5,000 bales. The market was firmer, with a trifling advance.

Breadstuffs—The market closed flat yesterday, with a slight decline, being influenced by hopes of a peaceful solution of the *Trent* and *San Jacinto* affair.

London, Saturday Evening.—Consols closed at 92¼@92⅜ for money.

American Securities closed with a firmer feeling and an upward tendency.

[*By Telegraph from Liverpool.*]

VERY LATEST—Queenstown, Monday.

Liverpool, Monday.

Cotton—Sales to-day 3,500 bales, including 1,500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is dull and unsettled, with but little inquiry, and prices are weak though quotably unchanged.

Breadstuffs—The market to-day is excited, with an upward tendency, and all qualities have advanced slightly.

Provisions—The market is firm.

London, Monday.

Consols closed at 92¼@92⅜ for money. American securities nominal; Illinois Central shares 45@43 discount; Erie, 24@25.

Havre, Thursday, Nov. 28.

Cotton—Sales of the week 4,500 bales. Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 148f.; *bas*, 140f. The market has a downward tendency and irregular, with a slight decline. The stock in port amounts to 142,000 bales.

Commercial per City of Washington.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton on Monday and Tuesday reached 7,000 bales. The market opened at a recovery of ⅛d. ₽ lb. under the advices per *Persia*, but it was not sustained, and it closed unsettled, with a downward tendency.

Trade Report.—Manchester advices are still unfavorable, the market unsettled, without any sales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market has an upward tendency, with a slight advance on all descriptions. Flour firmer, at an advance of 6d. ₽ bbl. Wheat still advancing, with a rise of 2d. ₽ cental; Red Western, 12s. 2d.@12s. 10d. Corn upward, and advanced 6d. ₽ quarter; Mixed, 34s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is firmer. Beef firmer, and holders demand an advance. Pork firm. Bacon buoyant. Lard advancing; quoted at 49s.@51s. Tallow quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes advancing; Pots, 37s. Resin dull; Common, 13s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine nominal. Sugar steady. Coffee inactive. Rice steady. Linseed Oil dull, at 36s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Wheat has an upward tendency, and has advanced 1s.@2s. ₽ quarter of 480 lbs. Sugar dull. Coffee has a downward tendency. Tea steady and unchanged. Rice firmer. Tallow inactive, at 50s. 6d. Linseed Oil declining; quoted 35s. 3d.@35s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine dull, at 65s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed, on Wednesday, at 90¾@90⅞ for Money, ex-dividend.

American Stocks—Illinois Central Shares, 40@45, discount; Erie, 24@25.

LATEST COMMERCIAL VIA QUEENSTOWN

Liverpool, Thursday, Dec. 5.

Cotton—Sales, yesterday and to-day, 18,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firmer, but quotations are unchanged.

Breadstuffs—The market for Breadstuffs closes steady and unchanged.

Provisions—The Provision market is quiet.

London, Thursday.

Consols close at 90¾@90⅞ for Money.

American Stocks—The market for American Securities is flat and downward.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Prioress, from St Helena—Capt. M. F. Pickering, lady, child and servant, late of ship Eagle Speed, of Portsmouth, N. H., lost at Bassein.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 18 | Sun sets.... 4 34 | Moon rises... 5 56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 41 | Gov. Island. 7 30 | Hell Gate.... 8 52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Dec. 15.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Thomas Sparks, Green, Locust Point, in ballast.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Pacific, Hull, Cette 51 ds., with salt to Wm Nelson & Son. Experienced very heavy westerly gales the entire passage; carried away head-rails, damaged stern, split sails, and sprung a leak.

Ship Sam. Dunning, (of Brunswick, Me.,) Shofield, Liverpool 37 ds., in ballast to Nesmith & Sons. Had heavy weather.

Bark N. Curvin, (of Bath,) Chase, St. Paul de Loando, Africa, 59 ds., via St. Thomas Nov. 18, in ballast to Yates, Porterfield & Co. Has experienced light northerly winds and calms most of the passage. Nov. 1, lat. 2 55 N., lon. 40 49, was boarded by U. S. ship Ino.

Bark Bergmann, (Br., of New Ross,) Curran, New-Ross 48 ds., in ballast to A. Bell's Sons.

Bark Prioress, (of Boston,) Metcalf, Manila May 20, and St. Helena Oct. 1, with hemp, &c., to master.

Bark Iron Gem. Mills, Gibraltar 66 ds., in ballast to F. Harmony's Nephews.

Brig New-York, Cooper, Rio Janeiro 30 ds., in ballast to Mailler, Lord & Quereau. Sld. in co. with Br. bark Mindus, for New-York. Dec. 1, lat. 24 59, lon. 62 46, spoke ship Henry Harbeck, from Calcutta for New-York. Dec. 9, lat. 36 47, lon. 73 41, was boarded by U. S. steamer Keystone State, from Philadelphia, bound S. The New-York made the run from Rio to the Bahamas in 21 ds.

Brig Mary Morton, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Road, Rio Janeiro Sept. 9, via St. Thomas Nov. 29, with coffee to Duncan & Sherman.

Brig Rose, (Br., of Colchester,) Brigg, Galway 61 ds., in ballast to A. J. Knox.

Brig Johann & Teresa, (Span.,) Artaza, Havana 29 ds., in ballast to H. L. Ritch & Co.

Schr. Sahwa, Whitmore, Ragged Island 18 ds., with salt to F. Talbot. Dec. 8, lat. 35, lon. 74 30, spoke U. S. gunboat Fernandina. Dec. 2, lat. 31 30, lon. 74, experienced a hurricane from N. W., during which carried away the head of the foremast and maintopmast, with all the rigging attached.

Schr. Samuel Eddy, Patten, Baltimore 4 ds., with wood. 12th inst., Cape Henry bearing S. W. 30 miles, was boarded by a boat from the brig Peter Langley, from Trinidad for New-York, 40 ds. out, short of provisions; supplied them.

Schr. H. O. Warren, (Br., of Digby, N. S.,) Ray, Mayaguez, P. R., 34 ds., with sugar and molasses to master. Had heavy N. and W. gales the entire passage; carried away mainboom, lost foresail and sustained other damage.

Schr. Isabel Alberto, Aldrich, Turks Island 16 ds., with salt to Calvin Knox.

Schr. St. George, (Br.,) Penniston, Bermuda 19 ds., with molasses to Middleton & Co.

Schr. E. M. Clark, Clark, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. White Squall, Sharp, Morris River 2 ds., wood.

Schr. William Collyer, Rayner, Boston 3 ds., mdse.

BELOW—Two barks and one brig.

WIND—During the day, N. N. W.

Spoken, &c.

Agnes—bark, from Rio for Baltimore, Dec. 8, lat. 34 31, lon. 73 52.

Arabella—Br. bark, from London for New-Zealand, Oct. 14, lat. S., lon. 27.

Crinoline—Br. bark, 20 ds. from Cienfuegos for London, Dec. 6, lat. 36 3, lon. 70.

Douglass—brig, of Weymouth, for Trinidad. Nov. 24, lat. 30 31, lon. 58 10.

Derwent—Br. brig, hence for Queenstown for orders, Nov. 14, lat. 39 19, lon. 59.

Ionic—bark, from Havana for Portland, Dec. 8, lat. 38 49, lon. 74 37.

Lizzie—bark, of Boston, from Baltimore, for Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 17, lat. 0 29 S., lon. 31 W.

Mary—whaling bark, for New-Bedford, all well, Nov. 14, lat. 17 13, lon. 34 47.

Stranger—Br. brig, from London for Calders, Oct. 15, lat. 2 46 S., lon. 28 12 W.

Villafranca—bark, from Palermo for Boston, Dec. 2, lat. 26 10, lon. 64 33.

Foreign Ports.

At St. John, P. R., Nov. 27, schr. Addie E. Barnes, hence, arr. 21st; brig L. & W. P. Armstrong, hence, arr. 24th, and expected to sail for New-Haven Dec. 1; Br. brig Queen of the West, from Halifax, arr. 24th; Echo, of and for Baltimore, partly loaded, to sail in a few ds.; the Br. schr. Brilliant, Crosby, for Yarmouth, N. S., sld. 24th.

At Aux Cayes, Nov. 16, Br. brig Mary, from St. John, N. B.; schr. Carrie Hues, from Boston, dischg.; Celeste, do., and several Br. vessels.

At St. Helena Oct. 1, bark Falcon, (whaler,) Brayley, from New-Bedford, with 400 bbls. sperm oil; brig Parana, Green, from Sag Harbor, with 500 bbls. sperm, and bound to coast to Brazil to cruise.

[PER EUROPA.]

Arrived from New-York—Acacia, at Dublin, Concavo at Gloucester; Alma, at Queenstown; Ladaga, Trevestia, Gen. Cobb and Caroline Nesmith, at Havre; Ashburton, R. Robinson, Henry Clay, Centurion, Sir Robert Peel and C. F. Von Vincken, at Flushing; Arthur, at Deal; Mary, at ——.

[PER CITY OF WASHINGTON.]

Arrived from New-York—Salitaris, Titania, Frank Herbert and Daniel, at Lisbon; Dr. Barth, Ringroad, Scotsman and Helicon, in the Clyde. Annie, Richmond, and Ellen Foster, at Deal; Hurlburt, Canter and Invincible, at Liverpool; Ceres, Ohio and M. S. Ludwig, at Havre.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Marion, at Queenstown; Jackson, at Kinsale.

Sailed for New-York—3d, Camilla, and Elizabeth, from Deal; 3d, J. H. Elliott, Resolute and Constellation, from Liverpool; Amazon, from Falmouth.

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